# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, NO. 105. HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2549.


# QUO WARRANTO PROCESS IS FINALLY ADOPTED

## County Act Test Case to Be Brought Before Judge De Bolt Today and Hastened to Supreme Court.

A writ of quo warranto is the plan finally adopted for a judicial test of the County Act. Although the question was reopened and earnestly discussed at the Capitol yesterday, the conference of the Bar Association committee with Governor Carter and Attorney General Andrews adhered to the course announced in that morning's Advertiser.

There were three plans under consideration—1, a writ of injunction; 2, a submission of agreed fact to the Supreme Court; 3, a writ of quo warranto.

The writ of quo warranto will be directed to the supervisors of the County of Oahu, requiring them to show their authority or warrant for assuming the functions prescribed for supervisors of counties in the County Act.

It is intended that the summons shall be served on each supervisor this morning, returnable before Circuit Judge De Bolt this afternoon. The purpose is to get a pro forma decision from Judge De Bolt and take an appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, then endeavor to have the matter heard by the appellate tribunal as soon as possible after Christmas.

The quo warranto proceedings having been decided upon, the executive committee of the Bar Association requested the Attorney General to write to Messrs. Matthewman and Hemenway to act for the Territory, and General Hartwell for the County in the matter. Attorney General Andrews will not appear personally, but his name will be used as relator for the Territory in the writ.

As the writ is to run, its preamble cites the Organic Act and the County Act as bearing on the subject, then commands the supervisors to show cause why they should not be declared not qualified nor legally entitled to act as supervisors of the County of Oahu upon the following grounds:

GROUNDS OF WRIT.

(a) That said County Act provides for elective boards of a public nature, instead of boards appointed by the Governor, as required by the provisions of said Act of Congress.

(b) That said County Act requires certain appointive Territorial officials, as, for instance, the Superintendent of Public Works, to surrender to certain elective county officers, as required by the provisions of said County Act, the care and custody of public property entrusted to the charge of such appointive Territorial official under the provisions of said Act of Congress.

(c) That said County Act contains two subjects, in violation of the provisions of said Act of Congress.

(d) That the ayes and noes were not taken at the third reading of said County Act, in conformity to the said Act of Congress.

CAUSE OF ACTION.

These aforesaid grounds of the disqualification of the Oahu supervisors having been related, the writ goes on to declare:

"That it is of great concern to the people of the Territory of Hawaii, and as well to the Territorial officials thereof, that if said County Act is invalid on the grounds above named, or any of them, the defendants shall be declared not qualified nor legally entitled to act as Supervisors of the County of Oahu aforesaid."

Following are the requisitions to counsel sent to those respectively named in the superscriptions by the Attorney General:

REQUISITIONS TO COUNSEL.

Attorney General's Office,
Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 23rd, 1903.

To General Alfred S. Hartwell, City.

Dear Sir: In view of the expressed wish of the Bar Association to assist in the case to test the validity of the County Act, and understanding that the executive committee of the Association suggested to you to act as counsel in such case in presenting the argument for the validity of the Act, I beg to inform you that a case is now about to be brought by the Territory against the Supervisors of the County of Oahu, for the purpose, and that I shall be pleased if you will act as counsel for the defendants. Mr. W. T. Rawlins, the District Attorney, joins me in this request and will appear formally for the Supervisors.

Very truly yours,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
Attorney General.

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 22, 1903.

J. A. Matthewman, Esq., Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir: Understanding that the executive committee of the Bar Association desire that a case be brought for the proper testing of the validity of the so-called County Act, and that you were selected to act as counsel to present the argument against the validity of the said act, I beg to inform you that a case of quo warranto is now contemplated being brought against the Supervisors of the County of Oahu to test this very question, and that I shall be very much gratified if you will act for the Territory in this matter.

Yours truly,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
Attorney General.

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 22, 1903.

C. R. Hemenway, Esq., Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir: Understanding that the executive committee of the Bar Association desire that a case be brought for the purpose of testing the validity of the so-called County Act, I beg to inform you that a case of quo warranto is now contemplated being brought against the Supervisors of the County of Oahu for this purpose, and I shall be very greatly gratified if you will assist Mr. J. A. Matthewman in presenting the case for the Territory in such proceedings.

Yours truly,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
Attorney General.

# WANT LIGHTS ON DIAMOND HEAD ROAD

Residents out Diamond Head way, near the Park, have sent the following letter to the Superintendent of Public Works:

Honolulu, H. T., December 22, 1903.

To the Board of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii.

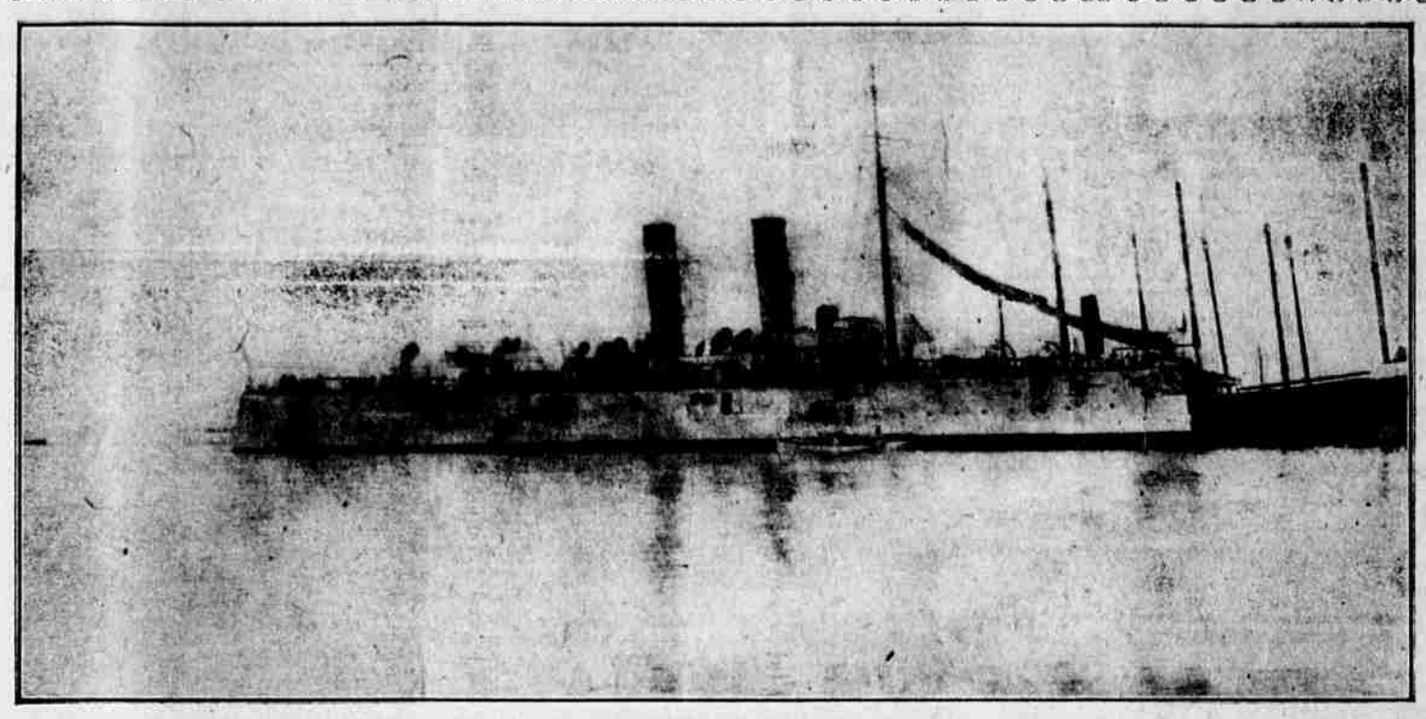
Gentlemen: We beg to ask your prompt attention to the condition of the road that winds around the base of Diamond Head, beyond the Waikiki end of the car line of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company. That road is lined with the residences of citizens and taxpayers, and is wholly unprotected and unlighted at night. It is very winding and dusty, and certainly needs at least three electric lights, one near the Ewa terminus and two, at proper distances, beyond that point. The approaches to the residences in this neighborhood at night, except when the moon is shining, is so dark and so difficult, especially for ladies, that people in that locality are almost compelled to abstain from going to Honolulu after sunset.

We trust that this matter may receive due notice at your hands, and remain, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,
SANFORD B. DOLE,
SAMUEL PARKER,
H. HOLMES,
HENRY E. HIGHTON.

Rumors are arriving here of many deaths among the repatriated Gilbertese, but no facts are known. When the Isleworth left these waters, with the Gilbertese on board, the Advertiser made arrangements for a letter about the trip and the reception of the exiles. An officer of the Isleworth was to write an account and be well paid for it. If he fulfills his contract, the next mail from the South Seas ought to bring full particulars.

The Bulletin would like to throw the blame of the Jones verdict on the Attorney General to keep people from looking towards the bench. When Gear ruled out the dying statement of Mrs. Parmenter and instructed the jurymen so suggestively that none of them saw any outlet but acquittal, the mischief was done. The Success to Crime policy won as it had done so many times before.



THE CINCINNATI IN NAVAL ROW.

UNCLE SAM possesses no warship with a more unique history than the cruiser Cincinnati which now lies in Naval Row, Honolulu harbor, attached to the fleet of Admiral Evans. More Central and South American and West Indian revolutions have been participated in by the Cincinnati than almost any other vessel in the American navy. The Cincinnati also has the honor to have been the first American warship to arrive in the harbor of the ill-fated city of St. Pierre, Martinique, four days after the eruption of the volcano La Soufriere in May, 1902, which destroyed the lives of 31,000 people in almost the twinkling of an eye.

The Cincinnati is further distinguished at the present time by having aboard as officers two men whose names became famous during the Spanish-American war, both in Cuban and Philippine waters. These are Lieut.-Commander Jas. C. Gillmore, the executive officer, who was a prisoner for eight months among the Filipinos, and Lieut.-Commander Mason, the Cincinnati's present popular commander, who, as executive officer of the cruiser Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship at the battle of Santiago, gave the command, "Clear Ship for Action!"

Another record which is a source of common pride on the Cincinnati is that made on the recent cruise of the cruiser squadron from Yokohama to Honolulu. Due to the excellent and efficient service of the engineer force of the warship, the Cincinnati consumed less coal than any other vessel in the squadron, her daily consumption being an average of 31-1-2 tons which is several tons less than that of one other vessel.

The Cincinnati is one of the warships authorized in 1888 destined to become one of the vessels of the famous "White Squadron". The vessel was launched in 1893 at New York. Since then she has been entirely remodelled and is now a modern ship of war in every respect. Even the furnishings have been entirely renewed, these being composed throughout of steel and there is practically nothing aboard that can burn. In the cabins and staterooms, where usually wooden furniture is to be found, the desks, wardrobe cabinets and other furnishings are of thin steel, painted to appear like wood.

Despite her age—for warships are old nowadays when they pass their eleventh or twelfth birthday—the Cincinnati does not necessarily have to follow in the wake of any vessel of the fleet, for at her last speed trial she made about 21 knots per hour, and she has the honor of having won the ocean race when attached to Admiral Higginson's Atlantic squadron. Like many other of the "new navy" vessels built a dozen or more years ago, the Cincinnati has been completely overhauled and remodelled and today stands as a fine type of the American warship, ready to fight anything of and over her size.

During the Spanish War the Cincinnati participated in the Cuban and Porto Rican blockade and although not getting into any engagements, assisted largely in guarding the coast lines.

In December, 1901, the Cincinnati went into commission as a training ship for foremen in the West Indies. One of the first duties assigned to the warship was the blowing up of wrecks and derelicts which were menaces to navigation.

Following this work the Cincinnati fell in with revolutions in Central America, South Africa and the West Indies. The vessel went to Venezuela before the actual hostilities began there a couple Colon, Panama, where a battalion of men was landed who guarded the isthmus. The battalion's duties consisted of guarding the port and keeping the isthmus clear, going from one end to the other on armored cars. This work was continued until the fleet of Admiral Casey came down to Panama on the Pacific side, when that commander took charge of operations.

For six weeks the vessel lay off La Guayra, the port leading to Caracas. Then the vessel went to Hayti where a revolution was in progress and landed men there. The men on the vessel witnessed the storming of a fort and when refugees came out in boats they were taken care of by the Cincinnati, and fed and quartered on board. From Hayti the vessel went to San Domingo where a revolution had been started. The revolutions in these parts have been so numerous that the officers and men get mixed in telling of them, especially in giving dates.

Following her career in Caribbean waters the Cincinnati went to Norfolk, Va., to be refitted and then joined Admiral Higginson's squadron for the maneuvers. On January 2, 1903, the vessel joined Admiral Crowninshield's squadron which was assigned to the European station. The vessel cruised about in the Mediterranean and waters surrounding Europe until April when she proceeded to Chefoo, China, and joined the Asiatic fleet.

The Cincinnati has a beautiful solid silver service aboard presented by the City of Cincinnati, the punchbowl being very large and massive, and big enough to have healths drunk from it by all the officers of the fleet, with enough to spare to go around a few times more.

CINCINNATI SAW MARTINIQUE DISASTER.

Perhaps the most remarkable episode in the history of the Cincinnati was her connection with the terrible eruption at St. Pierre. When the eruption of Mont Pelee took place the warship was at San Domingo. Orders were given to proceed at once to the scene of the disaster, the vessel arriving in the harbor of St. Pierre four days later. Lieut.-Commander Gillmore, who was then on the Cincinnati, says that it is impossible to describe the horror of the situation. Long before they reached St. Pierre the sky was overcast and it became so dark that it is was difficult to locate the island. Dense clouds overhung the fated place and ashes came down in clouds. The air had the appearance of a heavy, stifling fog.

The vessel entered the harbor and passed the British steamer Roraima, which was even then smoking, a complete ruin. The Cincinnati anchored near the vessel, which afterwards sunk. Clouds of ashes fell upon the decks until they were covered with more than an inch of fine dust. Small particles of stone dropped like hail upon the vessel, and it was difficult to breathe. Many of the officers and men on the Cincinnati still retain as mementos of their visit, boxes of ashes and stones which they gathered from the decks. Officers went ashore to assist in any way possible, but there only remained the duty of burying the dead.

Commander Gillmore states that never had he dreamed of such a scene of desolation as that which presented itself as they landed on the shore. Wreckage and debris were everywhere. The streets were filled with bodies, and, upon the orders of the doctors, all wore masks saturated with disinfectants. The

(Continued on page 5.)

# WU TING FANG TRYING TO WAKE EMPRESS DOWAGER

## Would Have the American Envoy Impress Her With China's Grave Peril—Colombian Public Sentiment for War But Hostilities Unlikely.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PEKING, Dec. 23.—Wu Ting Fang, formerly Chinese Minister to Washington, is urging the United States Legation to impress the Dowager Empress with China's peril and its need of a strong army, especially in view of the danger of partition as an outcome of a war between Russia and Japan. In such a conflict China would, he says, endeavor to be neutral, but could not protect her territorial integrity from either belligerent.

KOBE, Dec. 23.—Japan is reported to be chartering steamers for transports.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—It is stated that Russia is sounding bankers here for a loan of $125,000,000.

# COLOMBIAN WAR FEVER IS RISING

BOGOTA, Dec. 23.—The war spirit here is rising very high. The Government is constantly receiving offers of men and money. Even women demand an opportunity to fight. Minister Rico has cabled General Reyes, traversing the contentions of the United States and declaring that Washington favored the Panama rebellion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Admiral Walker says that war between the United States and Colombia is unlikely.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A European ambassador declares that the powers approve the refusal by the United States of the Colombian proposal to refer the isthmian question to The Hague.

PANAMA, Dec. 23.—U. S. Minister Buchanan has arrived and been received with military honors.

# PROSPECTS FOR PEACE ARE NOT IMPROVING

TOKIO, Dec. 24.—There is great military activity here and elsewhere in Japan.

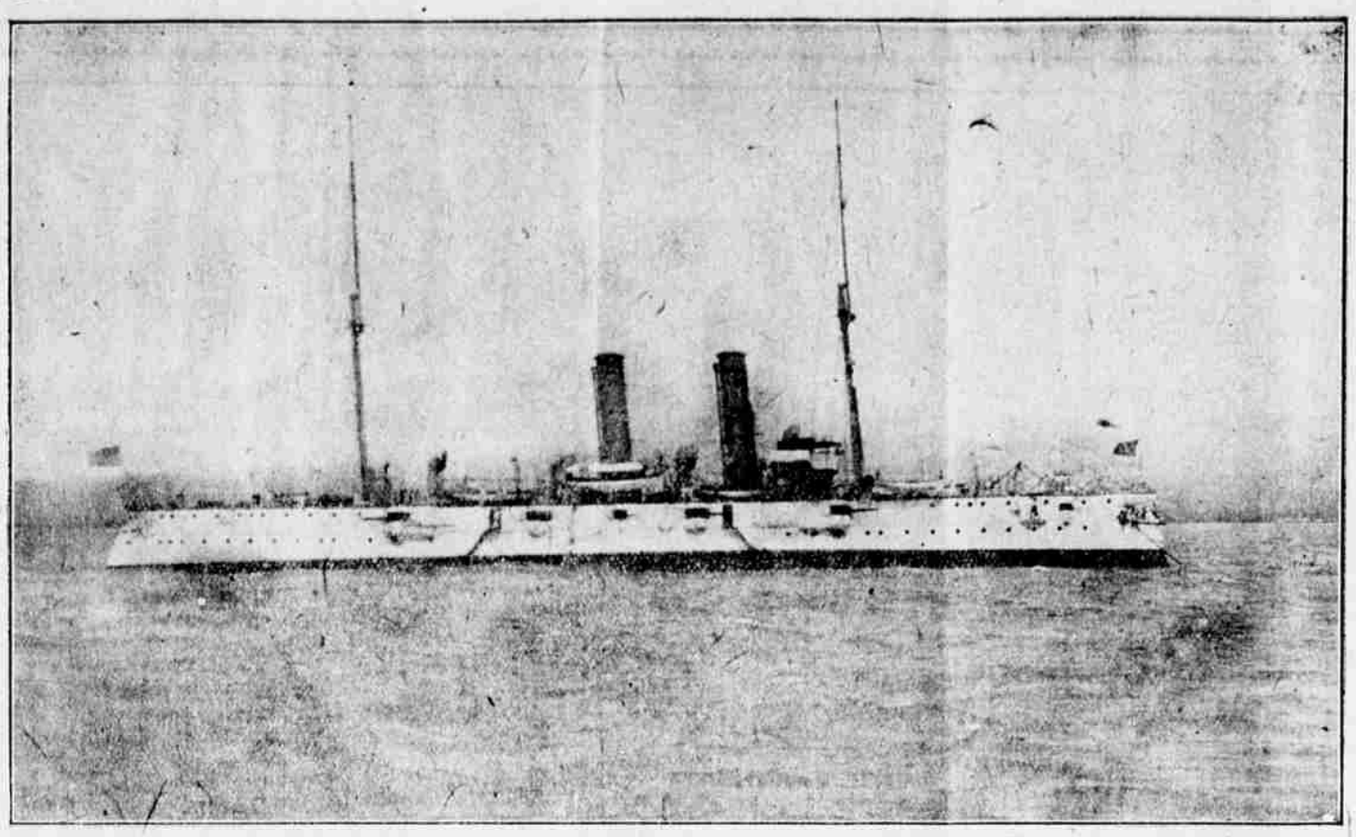
The Tong-Haks, the Korean tiger-hunters, who virtually caused the war between Japan and China in 1894, are again in revolt. They occupy the mountains of the interior.

PEKING, Dec. 24.—Diplomats at this capital are pessimistic over the prospects of peace between Japan and Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The Russian government is hopeful of peace with Japan but does not expect an early settlement.

NAGASAKI, Dec. 24.—The Japanese fleet, assembled here, is substituting Welch for soft coal and removing all woodwork from the ships.

# CRUISER RALEIGH FIRED FIRST AND LAST SHOTS AT MANILA BAY



(Rice & Perkins, Photo.)

THE U. S. S. RALEIGH OUTSIDE HONOLULU HARBOR.

THE cruiser Raleigh, which lies in Naval Row as one of the ships of Admiral Evans's fleet, has one of the interesting histories in the new navy. The vessel engaged the Spanish flagship at the battle of Manila Bay, when Dewey forever closed the annals of the kingdom of Spain in the Far East, and she fired the first and last shot in that famous fight. The Raleigh is a sister ship of the cruiser Cincinnati, but she was built at Norfolk, Va., under the direction of the goverhment, while the Cincinnati was built at the New York navy yard, also in government shops. The Raleigh has had not the varied history of her sister vessel, but she participated in one of the most momentous naval victories recorded in the annals of American naval engagements, that of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

On board the Raleigh much pride is taken in everything that appertains to accomplishments in signaling. One of the features of life on that well drilled vessel is the recitation by each member of the crew, of the semaphore alphabet at evening quarters. This is accomplished at any time to the note of the bugle which means the pronouncing the name by a sailor, at the same time while making a corresponding display with his arms, the object being to acquire thorough familiarity with the alphabet.

Being a sister ship of the Cincinnati, the Raleigh went into commission in 1893, and had the usual experience of all vessels of the navy at that time—waiting for the outbreak of a war to determine her fighting qualities. She had little to do up to the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war. In the winter and spring of 1898 she was attached to the command of Commodore Dewey on the Asiatic station, the Philippines being then little thought of.

Then came the order to Dewey to break up the Spanish fleet in the Far East. His squadron proceeded quietly to Manila Bay. The Raleigh was the third vessel in the line. During the night they passed the batteries of Corregidor Island, which lies almost in the center of the entrance to the broad and expansive bay of Manila. With no lights displayed the vessels passed the sentry of the city of Manila and the naval depot of Cavite, arousing the Spaniards only at the last moment. The squadron steamed into the bay at some distance from Cavite, and then, making a circle, steamed close in toward the station of Cavite before which the vessels of Spain were lying.

The first shot of this memorable battle which sent a thrill of patriotism throughout the United States is said to have been fired by the Raleigh. She trained her five-inch guns on the flagship Reina Christina and fired them often. The glasses of her officers were centered on the ill-fated flagship and it is said that when one of the shots of the Raleigh struck the vessel a number of sailors, as well as her commander, were swept overboard. A shot from the Spanish ships pierced one of the boats of the Raleigh, and a little later, another boat was struck, but no one was killed or hurt. One of the boats was pierced early in the engagement and another was shattered. Later, the famous command of Dewey to breakfast, was received, and the officers and crew settled down to the ordinary routine of looking after the needs of the inner man, for the time being. Following the breakfast the squadron sailed into the Spanish squadron and finished it completely. The last shot at the enemy carried a Raleigh compliment.

Captain Rodman, commander of the U. S. S. Iroquois, station ship of the Honolulu Naval Station, was watch officer on board the Raleigh at the battle of Manila Bay, and took a prominent part in the training of the guns on the Spanish warships.

Captain Coghlan, now a Rear Admiral, was in command of the Raleigh at this battle. She was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return to the United States. The vessel returned via the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea. On her way home she was feted in all of the foreign ports en route, particularly by the English garrisons. The Raleigh was looked upon as an embodiment of modern American naval ideas, and was given every honor possible.

Upon arrival at New York the Raleigh was received with all the enthusiasm which an admiring and patriotic nation could accord to a ship which had come home with an honorable record. The acclamations of the Republic were showered on her officers and men. At a dinner given by the Union Club of New York the patriotic feeling ran high, and it was also at this banquet that Captain Coghlan made his famous speech in which he recited the poem "Hoch der Kaiser!" which rang from one end of the world to the other.

After the Spanish-American war the Raleigh went out of commission and underwent more or less extensive repairs. About a year ago she was again placed in commission and went to the Asiatic station, going by way of the West Indies, Azores, Mediterranean and the Suez Canal.

On her present cruise from Yokohama to Honolulu the Raleigh consumed about the same amount of coal per day as her sister ship the Cincinnati during the time that ten knots per hour were being made. This averaged about 32 tons per hour, but after picking up the mileage of the battleships, which was thirteen knots per hour, she consumed more than the Cincinnati, which has the record of consuming less coal on the trip than any other vessel of the cruiser squadron.

After being commissioned after her launching, the Raleigh spent most of her cruise on the North Atlantic squadron. Her second cruise was to the Asiatic station during which time she participated in the battle of Manila Bay. After the war she went out of commission at Portsmouth and remained there for about three years.

She still retains most of her original lines. She still carries two masts while the Cincinnati carries but one. Warships are known to foreign navies by the height of their masts. When a vessel looms up on the horizon her masts generally tell her nationality. The Cincinnati, while in the Cuban blockade, had one mast taken out and the foremast was shortened which was intended to deceive the enemy. The Raleigh, on the other hand, claims an advantage in having two masts as she is able to carry sail, should occasion require it, while the masts can be used also for the installation of wireless telegraphy. Wireless telegraph plants await most of the vessels at Hongkong.

### RODMAN AND GALT.

Captain Hugh Rodman, of the U. S. S. Iroquois, stationed at this port, who was in charge of the first division on the Raleigh at the battle of Manila, has some little honor due him for the part he took in the conflict. It is believed that the shells fired by his division were those which swept fourteen men and the captain from the decks of the Spanish cruiser Castilla.

There was another officer, now attached to the fleet—Paymaster Galt, who is well known to Honolulans—who was mentioned in orders. It was due to him that the Raleigh was made ready for sea duty at Mirs Bay. The pumps for several of the ships were not prepared when the orders came to go to Manila, but Paymaster Galt managed to get some ready for the Raleigh, as well as other vessels, enabling them to go to sea in safety.

Captain Rodman received the surrenders of the commandants at Marivales and Subig Bay.

## SECRET WORK FOR A MUNICIPAL BILL

A request is said to have come from Washington for transmitting thither the Municipal Bill, which was introduced in the Legislature by Representative Long of Oahu but failed to become law. Further it is stated that the document has been sent, presumably to Delegate Kuhio.

Whether this call for the discarded measure has anything to do with the discussion at Washington of the County Act enabling bill remains to be seen.

It may or may not be significant, in this regard, that the Governor has received a report from F. M. Hatch in Washington that opposition has developed to the enabling bill, that he has turned the matter in its entirety over to Delegate Kuhio and, Congress having taken a recess, that the plan of validating the County Act there has become practically impossible.

## ASK FEDERAL AID TO FIGHT LEPROSY

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee last night, Senator C. L. Crabbe presiding, important action was taken regarding the afflicted wards of the Territory.

On motion of J. A. Gilman it was voted that the organization suggest to the Board of Health that it should ask the Federal Government's aid and an appropriation for a scientific investigation of leprosy, and invite Germany, France and England to send experts to Hawaii to collaborate with United States experts in that work. It was further recommended that the Governor be requested to take up the matter with Surgeon General Wyman.

WHEN SUFFERING from a cold and you fear an attack of pneumonia, secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously. There is no danger from this disease when this remedy is used. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## LIFE IN TENNESSEE

### The Tale of Jasper Starbuck the "Moonshiner."

"The Cowboy and the Lady" was very successfully presented by the Neills last evening to a most appreciative audience, among whom was Admiral Evans, guest of a box party given by Governor and Mrs. Carter.

Tonight "The Starbucks," one of the most successful and most original of American character comedies, will be given. Its author, Opie Read, has created a play springing from the soil and delineating men and women with more than a touch of naturalism.

It portrays life in the Tennessee mountains, the chief character being that of "Starbuck," a typical moonshiner hunted down by a U. S. Marshal who has been jilted by the old distiller's daughter. James Neill has won much praise for his delineation of this part.

The piece possesses an infectious and spontaneous humor and its key of sturdy, patriotic manhood rings true and clear, holding the auditor to the close.

The Christmas matinee will be played entirely for the benefit of the Home for Consumptive Actors about to be built in Colorado. The various Elks' lodges in the country are planning a series of entertainments and Mr. Neill himself kindly made the offer of his company's services to the local lodge, an offer which they promptly and gladly accepted, Mr. Cohen offering his share for the same cause. "The Christian" is the bill to be repeated at night.

As a special bill, likely to suit the times, "A Contented Woman" will be played on Saturday evening and as with Hoyt's original productions, the vaudeville feature of the entertainment will be strongly brought out. Aside from the very excellent talent of the Neills, the fleet is to be culled of its choicest singers and "stunt" makers for the occasion.

## WILDER COMPANY'S NEW SERVICE

On January 1, 1904, the Wilder Steamship Company will despatch the steamer Maui for Mahukona, Kawaihae and Hamakua ports, to connect with the steamer Alameda sailing on the date of her arrival at noon, carrying United States mail, passengers and freight. The Maui has recently undergone many changes and is provided with large, well-ventilated deckrooms and modern accommodations.

## INSPECTED PUBLIC LAND

### Mr. Pratt's Rapid Tour on Island of Hawaii.

### Is Satisfied Pololu Land Exchange Was Well Turned Down.

### Visited the Volcano Besides Hearing Many Boundary Cases and Seeing Lands.

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, returned yesterday from a rapid official tour on the Island of Hawaii. Judge Philip L. Weaver of the Land Registration Court accompanied him on the expedition, both as attorney in some boundary cases and in his judicial capacity to instruct deputies of his court. S. M. Kanakanui of the Territorial Survey was also with Commissioner Pratt on most of the tour, breaking off at Kohala.

"We left Honolulu in the steamer Kinau on the 15th," Mr. Pratt said when asked about the trip, "and arrived at Hilo at 9 o'clock the evening of the 16th, after a very rough passage.

"Next morning there was a hearing of boundary cases at Hilo. We finished these at 11 o'clock, and at three o'clock took the train for the Volcano House, arriving there by train and team at 7:20.

"We went down into the crater after dinner. It was more active than it had been for seven years past and well worth seeing. There were three or four places in Halemaumau where the lava was breaking out in explosions like Roman candles. In the large crack outside of the crater liquid lava could be seen. It was about midnight when we got back to the Volcano House.

"The following morning we returned to Hilo in time to catch the Kinau for Mahukona. We put up that night at the Kohala Club. On the 19th, from 10 a. m. till 10 p. m., we were at the courthouse on boundary cases, several of which were brought up and received final hearing.

"On Sunday morning, the 20th, we drove over to Pololu, Kohala, and examined Government land beyond Niulii. We viewed some rice lands and found the extent of lands held by others than the Government.

"Returning to the Kohala Club about 1:30, at 4 o'clock we left for Palmer Woods's at Puuhue. We stayed there over night and next day went up through the upper lands of the Kohala Ranch Co. to Frank Woods's place at Kahana. This is 3300 feet above the sea.

"Thence we went to inspect some remnants of Government land on our way to Mahukona, where we took the Mauna Loa for Honolulu.

"I was gone from the office seven days lacking three and a half hours, and never slept more than once in one place.

"No, nothing particularly new was struck in the trip, but there may be some applications later from Hawaiians for homesteads.

"I may say that I am very well satisfied, from my observation of the Pololu lands, at the turning down of the application of the Bishop Estate for an exchange of that tract for land in Nuuanu. It would not have been a good bargain for the Government."

Mr. Pratt took notice of the desolate condition of Olaa from its former promising appearance as a home for American coffee planters. Instead of the cheerful countenances of white women and children looking down from the vineclad cottages, scarcely a face that is not Japanese is now to be seen along the roadside. Coffee trees are still growing rankly but untended and interspersed with a heavy undergrowth of dank weeds. There is too much moisture in Olaa for coffee. The Olaa Plantation Co. is gradually absorbing the coffee farms and replacing the trees with sugar cane.

Albert F. Judd has been appointed a United States Commissioner by Judge Dole, there being more business than Commissioner Douthitt can easily handle single-handed.

W. J. Coelho is over from Wailuku to confer with the Government about organizing a fire brigade for that town.

A ship was reported yesterday beating up to windward. Owing to light winds she could not make port. It is believed she is the Henry Villard.

## MR. COLBURN ON ROBERTSON'S LETTER

Editor Advertiser: And so A. G. M. Robertson the attorney in chief of the double murderer, E. M. Jones, has come to the rescue of the twelve jurymen that brought in a verdict of "not guilty," in favor of said Jones in the Star of this evening, to the effect that said jurymen would have violated their oath had they brought in a verdict to the contrary. His unwarranted attack of me in his address to the jury the other day simply because I deemed it proper to be in attendance at the trial from the beginning to the end, and his audacity to come out in print today prompts me to ask him, the paid attorney of said Jones, that if under the same circumstances and conditions Jones or other of his kind had shot down one of his dear and loving sisters and besides a daughter of one of his said sisters, he, the said Robertson, would not have been one of the first to offer his "not-to-be-beaten" ability in assisting the prosecution to convict the murderer; and a defense such as he had the nerve and audacity to put forward as he did in the case referred to, he would have scorned and turned a deaf ear to. If Robertson knew when he was well off he would accept his successful efforts in defending one of the most cruel, atrocious and cold-blooded murders ever committed in our community and remain in silence.

I have lost a true and loving sister for no fault of her own, and at the hands of a man as sane as his counsel, perhaps not as bright.

"She lost her life for what?"

"Killed by Jones." "Why?" Defended by Robertson—for money.

JOHN F. COLBURN.

Dec. 22, 1903.

## TWO CLEAR HOLIDAYS REPLETE WITH SPORT

Last night the committee of the Merchants' Association to arrange a schedule of sports for men of the U. S. squadron and civilians arrived at a symmetrical conclusion.

It includes football, baseball and regatta covering Christmas and the day after—Friday and Saturday. What will please the toilers of the city, particularly, is a proposition to make Saturday a full holiday.

Two football games are laid down for Christmas Day. The H. A. C. will play a team from the battleship Oregon, and the Punahou team will play a combination of the fleet.

Two baseball games are set for Saturday afternoon. All Honolulu will have a match with a fleet combination, while the flagship Kentucky's, champion of the fleet, will play the Kamehameha nine, champions of Honolulu.

It is proposed to hold the regatta on Saturday morning.

Fred. W. Macfarlane will go around among the business houses to obtain the consent of the merchants to close up on Saturday for a complete holiday.

In the meantime the committee, of which Representative W. W. Harris is chairman, will wait on Admiral Evans and lay before him the plans above sketched for his approval if they are satisfactory to him, and invite his cooperation to the extent of granting liberty to the sailors for the two days and otherwise as he may be pleased to render assistance.

## DEATH OF A HELENE SAILOR

Concerning the death of a native sailor on the Wilder steamer Helene, President Wight, of the Wilder Company, has written High Sheriff Brown the following particulars:

"We regret to inform you that our steamer Helene, sailing from Honolulu on Dec. 19 for Molokai Lighthouse, Mahukona and Kawaihae, thence to Honolulu, lost a member of her crew as per following statement of the master, Richard Nelson:

"'Sailed from Honolulu on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 4:40 p. m. Just previous to sailing I saw this man (Kia) on the dock; he being intoxicated to an extent such that he was hardly able to stagger around; but neither I nor the mates saw him come aboard the vessel. We made sail by daylight immediately after leaving the channel, and from that time until we were off Molokai Light, none of the crew were called on to perform any service.

"'Upon arriving off the Light took in sail about 8 p. m. the same day; all hands being on deck. At 8:25 p. m., we arrived at Molokai Light, lying then at anchor all night. We sent a boat ashore immediately after arriving at that point; the mate being in charge of same, but Kia was not in that boat. We left Molokai Light at 6:47 a. m. Sunday, Dec. 20. About ten minutes after the anchor was up Kaniwi reported to me that this man was missing. Made diligent search for Kia all over the vessel but could not find him.'"

# NEW PLAN ARRANGED TO TEST COUNTY ACT

An entire change has occurred in the joint plan of the Bar Association and the Government for obtaining a judicial test of the County Act. The reason is the discovery that the injunction suit of Treasurer Kepoikai was to be fought purely on technicalities and would therefore be liable to fail in determination of the main issue.

The committee of the Bar Association, after conferring with the Attorney General and the Governor, has decided to bring a writ of quo warranto in the name of the Territory against the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu. Under such a writ the Supervisors will be required to show by what warrant they hold their offices.

Attorney General Lorrin Andrews will bring the suit, and he has asked J. A. Matthewman and C. R. Hemenway to become his associate counsel, they having been appointed to the attack by the Bar Association in the original scheme.

General A. S. Hartwell, appointed by the same body to defend the Act, will appear for the Board of Supervisors.

It is understood that the initial papers are prepared, and probably the summons will be served today.

Treasurer Kepoikai's bill in equity for an injunction comes up before Judge De Bolt this morning. It is to restrain C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and Andrew Brown, Superintendent of Water Works, from transferring the Honolulu Water Works to the possession and control of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu.

The respondents will first present a plea in abatement and, if that be overruled by the court, then a demurrer to the complaint. Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters will appear for them.

It will be set forth in the plea in abatement that Treasurer Kepoikai is not entitled to bring such a suit, that only the Attorney General is entitled to bring it and that the Treasurer has not made any request upon the Attorney General to bring such a suit. In short, the plea in abatement is intended to show a case of "butting-in" on the part of the Treasurer.

Should a demurrer be called for, it will contain such points as the following:

That it does not appear by the complaint whether the water works were acquired before or after the passage of the Organic Act.

That the Treasurer will not suffer any irreparable injury from the transfer of the property in question, and that such injury, if at all, can only accrue to the Territory.

That it does not appear that any water rates are going to be charged next year, as the Superintendent of Public Works has the right to fix the rates for water in his discretion.

It does not appear what water works are meant, where they are located or anything about them.

# IAUKEA MAY THROW UP OFFICE OF ASSESSOR

At its meeting yesterday afternoon the Board of Supervisors of Oahu County, by a majority of one, fixed the amount of the bond to be furnished by the County Treasurer and the County Assessor, each at three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

It is reported that Curtis P. Iaukea, the Assessor and Collector elect, has declared that he could not give a bond in that amount. In the event of his failure to do so, then, the Board of Supervisors will have to elect an Assessor and Collector to take his place.

Sec. 59 of Chap. 13, of the County Act, relating to bonds, says: "Every County and District officer shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, furnish a bond to the Territory in the amount required by law, conditioned to faithfully perform all the duties of his office as prescribed by law," etc.

Sec. 66 says: "If at any time any surety on any official bond shall die, remove from the Territory, become insolvent, or from any other cause cease to possess the qualifications required in this title, the Board of Supervisors shall require the officer giving such bond to give a new bond, with such sureties as are required in this title. On failure to give such bond in thirty days from demand, such office shall become vacant."

According to the first quotation above the office is vacant until the required bond is given, and how any such vacancy is to be filled is prescribed in paragraph 15, Sec. 22, Chap. 8, of "General Permanent Powers and Duties of the Board of Supervisors," thus:

"15—To fill by appointment all vacancies that occur in any office filled by the Board of Supervisors and elective County or District officers, except that of Supervisor, the appointee to hold office for the unexpired term or until the next general election."

Another important matter decided was the choice of county office accommodation. On motion of Frank Harvey, it was voted to take steps to secure rooms for county offices in the Alexander Young building.

The meeting adjourned until 1:30 p. m. next Tuesday. At that meeting it is appointed that the various heads of departments will be asked to submit a statement of their requirements for office assistance and furnishings.

All of the Supervisors were present, viz: Messrs. Gilman, presiding; Robinson, Lucas, Hocking, Harvey, Mahoe and Kealoha. Mr. Lucas acted as interpreter, Supervisor Mahoe being ignorant of English.

# FAREWELL FOREVER TO THE TRAM CARS

At nine o'clock this morning the animals drawing the cars of the defunct Hawaiian Tramways Co., will jog out of the history of Honolulu, at least in that capacity, and drag the antiquated vehicles of passenger transit with them into oblivion. Both may yet have an honorable future. The horses and mules may be enlisted in the army's cavalry or transportation service, else be employed in the peaceful industry of civilians.

It will be sixteen years on January 1, 1904, or nine days hence, since the advent of the Honolulu street car system now long obsolete and just about to vanish. With all its faults it was a great public convenience until superseded by electrical rapid transit. King street line was first opened to traffic. The construction of the Nuuanu and Beretania street lines, long operated separately, was a great trial to the patience of the community. It was only some time in 1889 that the last rail was laid on Beretania street. The writer of these lines performed the ceremony of fastening the last fishplate and pronouncing the system complete, being accorded this honor as the personal representative of the late Walter Hill, at that time absent from the islands. Mr. Gribble, superintendent of construction, had tendered that office to Mr. Hill. It was understood that the company would present him with a silver monkey wrench as a souvenir of the event, but the statute of limitations has long ago run on the unfulfilled specific performance.

The following news article from the Hawaiian Gazette of January 8, 1888, copied last night by its author from the bound file, shows that the tram cars did not give unalloyed satisfaction to the public even with the novelty of their inauguration:

"THE TRAMWAY OPENING.

"The tram cars did a heavy traffic the opening day, New Year's, on King street where they ran. It was a very unsatisfactory service for the public, however, as hundreds waited at the corners for belated comers only to be disappointed, the fullest complement allowed being already on board. The company should have had double the cars on the line that it had. Otherwise, the traffic seemed to be conducted without much friction. It will be well if permanent effect be given the prevention of over-crowding—a grievous nuisance elsewhere—although the virtue in this case is owing partly to the interference of the police. The remedy, however, must not be effected at the sacrifice of public accommodation, but by the company being obliged to supply a sufficiency of cars for every emergency."

The cars to stop today are those on Beretania street, which have for ten days past been gradually driven back by advancing construction of the track of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company.

# HORSES WHICH HAVE BEEN REARED SINCE EARLY DAYS

## Julian Monsarrat Tells the History of the Animals Which Have Been Known Since the Earliest Importation to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Live Stock Breeders' Association, which held its annual meeting on Monday, had read before it several important papers on matters closely connected with the development of the cattle raising business. Three papers have already been published in this paper and three more come this morning. Julian Monsarrat's on Horses is as follows:

### HORSES OF THE ISLANDS, PAST AND PRESENT.

When requested to write a paper on the above subject, I thought it would be an easy matter to collect data, but after I started I had to say, "this is no cinch."

Such kamaainas as Capt. Thomas Cummins, Capt. John Meek, Mr. Moffitt, J. I. Dowsett, C. H. and A. F. Judd, Sr., Jules Richardson, James Campbell and a few others, who were interested in horses, and their breeding, having passed away, it is a difficult matter to collect data on the early horses of the Islands. Thanks are due to J. A. Cummins and H. G. Crabbe, about the only "old time" horsemen left, for some of the facts contained in this paper. Though it is far from being complete, still the writer has endeavored to make it interesting.

One of the first stallions, of whose breeding anything definite is known and who was well known throughout the group, as a sire of some of the finest saddle and cattle horses of his day, was "Oregon," (thoroughbred) son of "Diomed," imported from Oregon in 1845, by the late Thomas Cummins and "Young" John Meek, oldest son of Capt. Meek.

They had him at the "Big Tree," Lihue, Ewa, Oahu. At the death of John Meek, Jr., "Oregon" passed into the hands of Capt. Meek, and was turned out with a flock of mares at Lihue where he sired some fine horses. Thomas Cummins had "Oregon" at Waimanalo, Oahu, for a time, and his blood was probably the foundation and making of that ranch, once famous for good saddle horses. I remember as a boy, when good, honest horse racing took place in Honolulu on the Plains, near the spot where the former baseball grounds were, that the Waimanalo horses captured a majority of the prizes. Thomas Cummins and Capt. Meek were great admirers of horses, and took a great interest in their breeding. There was a great deal of good natured rivalry between these gentlemen, as to the respective qualities of their horses, and both maintained their racing "strings" trained on manienie grass and oats at a fabulous price.

When Capt. Cummins retired, his son J. A. Cummins took up the game and continued at it, so long as it remained clean and honest. Among the many horses bred on these ranches, and raced when the writer was a boy, were "Boston," "Jack of Dimonds," "Young Jimmie," "Cruper," "Charlotta" and "Carry the News."

"Oregon" sired "General Butler," dam, "Lady Eleanor," a three-quarter thoroughbred mare. "General Butler" was a very dark brown in color, with one white eye, a most beautiful animal under the saddle, but never a success as a stallion. "General Grant," the finest of "Oregon's" colts, was purchased by Kamehameha V and sent to the Molokai Ranch. "Jupiter," dam "Lady Eleanor," was sold to Mr. Moffitt and taken to Kahuku Ranch, on Oahu, where he bred some useful animals. "Capt. Carter," a son of "General Grant," bred by the Holt brothers, and owned by the late Governor Dominis, bred some of the finest saddle horses seen on the streets of Honolulu. In color most of "Oregon's" colts were sorrels. The old horse died in the early 70's and his equal as a producer of cattle horses has yet to be imported.

"Thompson," an Arabian stallion imported by a gentleman of that name, produced some fine colts that were prized as bullock horses, not so much for their speed, as their staying qualities and powers of endurance, two very essential things in the make up of a "cow-pony."

There were a number of other stallions imported in "early" days, that are worthy of passing mention, but as the writer has been unable to procure data in regard to the date of their importation, begins them as they came to mind.

"Waimanalo" (thoroughbred) imported by the late Capt. Cummins and used as a private stallion in his stud was a "good one," as the saying goes.

"Laurel," (thoroughbred) was another imported horse, whose blood has been, and is highly prized. In some of the finest mares the blood of "Laurel" can be traced.

A pure black stallion, imported from South America by Vida, father of the late "Dan" Vida, was a very showy animal, and his colts took after him in this respect. The black stallion driven by Prince Cupid is a descendant of this stallion. It has been impossible to get any trace of this stallion's breeding.

"Wonder" (thoroughbred), was imported from Australia by the late "Ned" Boyd, father of J. H. Boyd, and later sold to the late C. H. Judd, and used by him as a private stallion on his ranch at Kualoa, Oahu. "Wonder's" colts made fairly good cattle horses, and as saddle horses, were any good. I believe "Wonder" is now dead.

"Boswell," by "Almont" (Standard), purchased by King Kalakaua from General Withers of Fairlawn Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, and imported sometime in the early 80's, with a lot of fine mares from the same farm, was destroyed for glanders, and never had a chance to make a record in the stud. "Boswell Jr.," dam "Maud," is one of his colts. Had Boswell not been destroyed I feel sure that his colts would have made their mark, as carriage horses and roadsters.

While on a trip to California the late "Harry" Turton of Lahaina purchased a thoroughbred grey stallion, "Waterford," one of the first horses to race on the old "Bay District" track of San Francisco. "Waterford" was a four-mile horse, and won many a race at this distance, and thoroughly game.

The writer saw him run a two-mile race at Kapiolani Park in the early 80's on three legs and win. "Waterford" was the sire of "Perry's Waterford" (dam a Laurel mare), one of the fastest Hawaiian bred horses of his day. The saying goes, that the most Perry would ever wager on his horse, though he generally won, was a watermelon and a bottle of soda water. Unfortunately owing to poor management and his being uncertain as a foal getter, "Waterford" had but a very few colts. He died at Parker Ranch, Hawaii, a few years ago.

One of the best stallions imported to this country was "Governor Stanford" (thoroughbred), named after the gentleman who had bred him. He was imported by the late Thomas Cummins. Shortly after the arrival in the Islands he was taken to Waimanalo Ranch, Oahu, where in leading him out for exercise he escaped from the boy, and in his mad career across country, fell and broke his fore leg. He was put in a sling, where he remained for something like a year, eventually recovering, having a stiff leg for the remainder of his life. None too much credit is due John Cummins for the securing of this horse, who has passed into the horse history of these Islands, as a sire of some of the finest saddle and cattle horses, and whose blood will always command a premium.

The late James Campbell, another gentleman who loved a good horse, and price never stood in the way of his buying, if the animal suited, imported "Shanandoah," by "Shanon," he by "Monday," early in 1886. "Shanandoah" was bred by "Lucky" Baldwin, and as a two-year old, ran a mile in 1.41. As a producer "Shanandoah" was very sure but judging from what the writer has seen of his colts, they have tempers of their own, though they make good animals if handled at an early age. "Shanandoah" has a large number of serviceable horses to his credit.

One of the very few standard bred stallions, whose colts ever amounted to much as saddle horses, was "Baby," imported by the late Jules Richardson and sold to James Campbell, when Kahuku ranch, on Oahu, passed into the latter's hands. The crossing of "Shanandoah" and "Baby" blood, has produced good all round horses. "Baby" died in 1900 at Kahuku ranch, Oahu.

"Kealia" by "Norfolk," he by "Lexington," foaled 1881, was bred by the late Governor Stanford at Palo Alto, Cal., and imported by Z. S. Spalding of Kauai, very highly strung and speed which qualities he imparted to his get. "Kealia" died a few years ago, but he has left his mark in such horses as "Amarino," "Amethyst," "Amaranth" and others. Nearly all of "Kealia's" speedy colts are out of thoroughbred mares. One other stallion owned by Z. S. Spalding, who has gone where all good horses have to go, was "Patrol" by "Wildidle," a four-mile horse. The colts he produced are excellent saddle animals, having the qualities of endurance and style.

Some time in the '80's two colts, bred by Theo. Winters, were brought to the Islands by the late S. C. Bowley. One was purchased by C. W. Macfarlane, and named "Garfield," the other by the late G. Markham, and christened "Hancock." Neither of these animals did much in the stud, but what few colts they did produce were very good. "Garfield" died in Kona, Hawaii, and "Hancock" at Waimea, Hawaii.

With these two stallions, ends the list (as far as the writer can ascertain), of these stallions that are dead and gone. Now to come to the present horses.

The first on the list is "Hawaii"—dam, "Lizzie Brown," foaled in 1888 and imported by the Horner Brothers of Kukaiau ranch. The Horner Brothers are among the few who started right and today in consequence ride good horses of their own breeding. "Hawaii" is a sure foal getter and a producer of all round horses, and his colts can be placed anywhere.

"Joe Stacy" by "Joe Hooker"—dam, "Lady Stacy" is another of the Horner stallions, foaled in 1889. Judging from his breeding he ought to produce fine animals.

"Duke Spencer," a noted "ringer" on the coast, with some crosses of "Norfolk" in him, was imported by the late William Rickard. "Duke Spencer" was never a sure foal getter, though he may be doing better in the hands of the present owner, J. A. McGuire of Kona. "Duke Spencer" has had a very checkered career, running under a number of aliases on the Coast, and many a man has dropped a pile of money on him. So far as the writer can ascertain, he has but a very few colts.

(Continued on page 8.)

# HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

## Californians Waxing Wealthy at Pacific "Cross Roads."

As though dropped from the fair bosom of California lie the Pearls of the Pacific, the beauteous isles of our new Hawaiian Territory. Perhaps in a year, perhaps sooner, a dotted line on every map of the Pacific will connect the ports of the Angel City with these six days distant islands, chaining them still more securely to this land of cooler temperament. When visiting the Hawaiian Islands a Californian feels that he has but wandered into the sunny garden of his home, or into a neighbor's choicest conservatory for an afternoon's rest, for on every hand he finds himself entertaining or being entertained by Californians. Many of the wealthy residents of the islands have homes in the Golden State as well—and of course, many of the wealthiest families there went over to Hawaii from these United States, or owe their origin to an American investor or fortune seeker. In consequence there is much natural prejudice in favor of American products and manufactured goods, so that this country, and especially this State, will always find a ready market in the islands for flour, poultry, eggs, canned goods, preserves, crude oil, deciduous fruits, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, grain, barley and alfalfa hay, fine groceries, lumber, stone cement, brick, plumbers' supplies, California wines and beers, etc.

Another large market offered this State is found in the demands of passenger steamers for the finest table supplies that can be secured here. The traveling public in this age must be served in Waldorf-Astoria style, even when in mid-ocean. Thus does expansion serve the alert Californian, and thus is the balance of trade always in our favor.

Among the prominent Californians in the Hawaiian Islands who support homes in this State also are Alexander Young and J. A. Buck. Mr. Young is a Scotchman by birth, but unlike his noted country-fellow, Carnegie, he is well satisfied to live always under the Stars and Stripes. He says that there is no scenery in Scotland that can compare for beauty and magnificence with the scenery of California and Hawaii. In thought and deed Mr. Young ever connects the State of California and the Hawaiian Islands. His two-million-dollar hotel in Honolulu is built of sandstone, with bases of granite, all of which was brought over to the islands from the quarries near Colusa in this State. And, to keep the balance, as it were, when he built his palatial home at Vernon Heights, near Oakland, he brought over rare trees and plants from his island home. Mr. Young is a gentleman of liberal education and genial nature, and has done a great work in Hawaii in erecting a building which is one of the finest hotel buildings in the world, and in aiding in numerous other public improvements. The vast and elegant caravansary of over four hundred rooms, named the Alexander Young Hotel, is under the management of H. W. Lake, known to all travelers in California through his connection, in past years, with the Arlington Hotel in Santa Barbara, and as chief clerk in the old Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco.

Col. George W. Macfarlane, another well known Californian, and a widely-traveled capitalist, is the manager of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Col. Macfarlane is a dignified, courteous gentleman, who extends an especially warm welcome to all Californians. In a setting of spreading vistas of tropical gardening, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel is a most pleasing sight to the traveler.

No visitor to the "Paradise of the Pacific" leaves Honolulu without a visit to Waikiki Beach, where he will linger a while at the beautiful Moana Hotel. This hotel faces Diamond Head, with its setting of azure sea; to the right and left are groves of pineapples and bananas, and stretching back of the hotel are cocoanut groves and rice fields. The owner of Moana Hotel is W. C. Peacock, an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized American citizen. He is a wealthy sugar merchant, a traveler and a bon vivant, all combining to make him one of the most popular of hosts.

J. A. Buck, above referred to, is president or director in most of the sugar companies of the islands. His California home is at San Rafael, where Mr. Buck and his family may be found part of the year, when not spending a season in Honolulu. Mr. Buck's interests are not all in sugar. He is one of the owners of a line of freight steamers from this coast to the Hawaiian Islands, and he is interested in California petroleum, a large quantity of which is carried to the islands by his steamers.

It would be difficult to select a prominent man in Honolulu who could prove an alibi when accused of a business alliance with California. There is Benjamin F. Dillingham, head of the Oahu (Honolulu is situated on the island of Oahu) Railway and Land Company. The supplies for this road all come from this Coast. Mr. Dillingham has numerous business and social acquaintances in California, as a matter of course.

In this commercial age one begins with the business men who build the material part of a country, but in such a land as the Hawaiian group where prose warms into poetry, where the real becomes the ideal, the writers and artists do a large share of the work of upbuilding. Nearly all the painters and literary people who have been fortunate enough to visit the islands have had their appreciation quickened on California soil. Every one knows of the love borne by Robert Louis Stevenson for California and the Hawaiian Islands, but few perhaps know how our own Mark Twain had so severe a wrench given to his early love of California that his eloquent pen added to Hawaii's undying fame, thus:

"No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and so beseechingly haunt me, sleeping and waking, through more than half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf beat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plumy palms drowsing by the shore; its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud rack; I can hear the plash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

And that these lines might as appropriately apply to California but strengthens our relations with Hawaiians—as in some subtle way one more warmly loves a kinsman, who possesses the more happy of the family traits.

W. E. ROTHERY.

—Los Angeles Times.

### A BOOK OF WIT.

"The Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom," which proved so popular as a gift-book last year, has this season been enlarged and improved, and is doubtless destined to a still greater popularity. The calendar contains drawings and decorations in red and black, and is bound uniquely in plaid "shirtings." The authors are Oliver Herford, Ethel Watts Mumford, and Addison Mizner. Here are a few of the "revised proverbs":

Absinthe makes the heart grow fonder.
Many hands want light work.
A little widow is a dangerous thing.
"Mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Look out!!!!
A word to the wise is resented.
One touch of nature makes the whole world squirm.
A lie in time saves nine.

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : DECEMBER 25


## THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

The American sailor is improving with the ships of the navy. He is still a somewhat strenuous man, as becomes his trade, and he has his marine "idiosyncrasies" as Admiral Evans admits, but between the bright, active, decent young seaman of today and the beach-combing reprobate of a generation or less ago, is a difference which does honor to the system under which the men of the new navy have been recruited and trained.

In earlier days the most of Uncle Sam's seamen were taken from the rough old merchant marine, often that of some other country than our own; also from among wharf rats and river boatmen. They would fight under good officers but it was a terror to have them ashore. When the navy ceased to be a thing of sails and became a steam mechanism, intricate of design and complicated of process, it was possible to enlist a better class of men. There was not then much call for the old fo'castle hand of the merchantmen; what the navy wanted were mechanics and men out of whom to make artillerymen. Then young men from country towns who had never smelt salt water, became available, and the class attracted from seaport towns was, in the main, decent and manly. Three hundred sailors of the old class turned loose in Honolulu, demoralized the town; three thousand of the kind now in port give very little trouble either to citizens or police.

One thing that has contributed to the improvement of the service is better treatment of the men. They have good sleeping and eating accommodations and superior fare; they are treated like fellow-Americans, as indeed most of them are. Steadily the percentage of American nativity has risen in the navy until it is now very high; and the average of patriotism and self-respect has grown with it. As the morale of the service increases, good men are drawn into it thus keeping the level high and rising. Furthermore, with the disappearance of the old slow-coach ships, sailors are not compelled to be on deep water interminably; they are hurried from one interesting place to another in the crack modern cruisers and see a great deal of the world in a short time. This also attracts young men of a good class.

Hence the American sailor of today, healthy, erect, clean-looking, even his vices being sturdy and above-board. He is welcome to Honolulu now and in the future—welcome in port and ashore, a good fellow to know and a man to depend on.

## ADVERTISER'S DAY OFF.

There will be no Advertiser on Saturday morning. This office takes one holiday a year and it occurs on Christmas. On every other day of the 365 the establishment is open during each hour of the 24. Save on Sunday the business office and the job and bindery departments begin work in the early morning just as the distributors of the paper are closing up and going home to resume their interrupted sleep. The counting room force stays on duty until 5 p. m. Meanwhile the writing staff has assembled, the hour being one p. m., and all or some of the members keep at work until 2 a. m. The art staff works from 7 to 5 during the day and the proof-readers from 7 to 2 at night. The foreman of the composing room appears at 5 p. m. and stays until the cars begin to run in the morning. The printers and linotype operators report at 6 p. m. and are not free until about 2 a. m., a couple of hours before which the pressman has arrived and gone to work. When he leaves, the distributors are busy and the carriers and newsboys beginning to show up. As the last of them disappear the business force, somewhat preceded by the janitors, comes back again. On Sunday there is a partial lay-off of the business people but the others go on as usual. After a year of this sort of thing a Christmas rest is earned—hence no Advertiser on the day after.

Pennies are coming into general circulation in San Francisco and elsewhere on the coast, a result of department stores which sell in fractions of money and make exact change; of Eastern tourists and settlers, who insist on their right to use any of the currency of the nation; of the postoffice, which makes change of pennies, and of the refusal of the poor to give a nickel for two cents' worth. It will not be long before antipathy to the copper will be left to Hawaii where, of all places, the little coin ought to flourish best, the vast majority of the people domiciled here—native and Asiatic—being in close financial circumstances.

The Hearst boom for President is growing. Hitherto it has been confined to the New York American, Chicago American and San Francisco Examiner. Now it is to gain a fresh supporter in the Los Angeles Examiner, the newest of Mr. Hearst's newspaper family.

Perhaps there would not be so much enthusiasm for war in Colombia if Admiral Glass' fleet should take a little trip along the coast-line.

## KEEP THE FLEET.

There are rumors of an early departure of the fleet. If they are due to the probabilities of war in the Far East, and if war actually threatens, nothing can be done to induce the Government to hold the vessels here longer than the time in which they can be put in readiness to leave. But if the move is simply a routine matter, we judge that the Governor and commercial bodies of Honolulu could do much, through their friends at Washington, to secure a longer visit.

Such influences have sufficed many and many a time on the Pacific Coast. There the North Pacific fleet has been moved around at the pleasure, almost, of coastwise towns, which wanted it to assist in public or social observances. Admiral Gherardi attended the Cabrillo celebration at San Diego in 1892 with three vessels; there have been visits of battleships and cruisers to San Pedro during the Los Angeles fiestas and at Seattle and Portland celebrations; and at no time have such cities been refused when they asked for a longer call. Washington likes to have the American people familiarized with the Navy and partly for that purpose it sent a monitor up the Mississippi to St. Louis a few months ago. So if we show a disposition to entertain our guests awhile longer all we have to do is to signify the fact to the President and Secretary of the Navy and they will do their best for us unless war on the Asiatic station makes an imperative demand for the ships.

Under the circumstances Honolulu ought to act through a joint cablegram to the President and Secretary of the Navy asking for a longer stay of Admiral Evans' fleet, the message to be signed by the Governor, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and Builders and Traders' Association.

## NO SALOON PRIZEFIGHTS.

The Advertiser hopes that if the Sheriff has issued any permits for saloon prizefights he will withdraw them in the interests of the sailors as well as the public.

Against such boxing matches as are held at the Orpheum the Advertiser has never said a word. It regards them somewhat as it does football. But a boxing match or prizefight in a saloon where the object simply is to induce a crowd of men to get drunk, is something that Honolulu is not prepared to look upon with favor. At such a place the fighting will not be confined to the roped arena; and as a result a good many sailors and others will go to the hospital and some to jail. That is not the sort of "sport" for the High Sheriff to encourage.

Open the Orpheum every night, if you please, to boxing bouts, but keep them out of saloons.

It is with astonishment we learn, on the authority of Mr. Hatch, that Congress has seen fit to neglect the interests of Oahu county. The question arises: What is Congress for? Did the people of the United States elect that body of men to waste its time and theirs on insignificant matters such as a canal at Panama, capital and labor, postal and naturalization frauds, immigration, arbitration, relations with China, the Philippine tariff and the financial situation, and utterly overlook the fact that Oahu wants to be erected into the status of a Federal county? What if a Federal county is not known to the Constitution? What is the Constitution between friends? The Advertiser does not counsel anything violent, but it certainly seems that our Board of Supervisors should take Congress to task and be unsparing in its exposure of the delinquencies of that much overrated institution.

It matters little in the Jones case whether the fault of acquittal is with the jury, the judge or the jury system, except as it may show the exact spot upon which to place a remedial finger. That the acquittal of Jones was a miscarriage of justice, a provocation to crime and an encouragement to lynch law, is a plain statement of fact. The man is a beast of prey and his proper place is either on the gallows, in prison for life or in the insane asylum, we don't know which. But one thing we do know and the community knows—Jones has no right to be free—so far as the Parmenter charge is concerned—with a certificate of innocence and moral health. It needs no special acquaintance with "old Father Antic, the law," to recognize the guilt of Jones and the danger to society of letting him loose.

The Board of Public Works has been requested in a communication signed by Judge Sanford B. Dole, Samuel Parker, H. Holmes and Henry E. Highton, to place three lights on the road winding around Diamond Head on the Waikiki side of the terminus of the Rapid Transit line. The necessity for this meager provision for the numerous residents in that neighborhood is and has so long been obvious that it is surprising that the application is necessary. The road is so utterly dark at night, as almost to shut off these residents from any communication with Honolulu. Many hospitalities to visiting tourists have to be foregone, on account of the difficulty of ingress and egress. Gentlemen and ladies can scarcely be invited to dine or spend evenings in places which are inaccessible except through thick dust and equally thick blackness. The fact is that this important part of our suburbs has been entirely disregarded and unprotected, and business men and their families, who like the pure air and the fine scenic effects about Diamond Head, and who have spent many thousands of dollars in improvements, might as well live on the mountains beyond Tantalus. The absence of lights is most unjust to citizens and noticeable by strangers.

## A MUNICIPAL SCHEME.

Has the habit of doing public work in secret at Washington become so deeply lodged in the Hawaiian political system as to lead any influential persons to endeavor, through a Congressional enactment, to secure for Honolulu and Hilo municipal legislation on the sly which failed to secure enactment here last winter in the open?

The appearances are that way. It is known that the old municipal bill has gone to Washington; it is reported that the thing was sent for with a view of inducing Congress to burden the taxpayers here with the expense of an eighth government, there now being an arrangement for seven where one was ample a year ago. In the seven are included the "leper county" controlled by the Board of Health. A municipal government for Honolulu would make eight; one for Hilo nine, and after that the professional job-chasers will probably shriek for townships. Mark Twain once said that the Hawaiian government was the machinery of an ocean steamship packed in a sardine box; but we are now proposing to force in the machinery of a whole fleet.

The genesis of the thing is greed; the excuse is "Americanism." But when the United States was young and sparsely settled it did not multiply governments; it took inhabited areas in the State of New York, for example, as large as Hawaii, and attached them to fairly populous counties, which were carried on with as few office-holders as possible. Then when the population grew into hundreds of thousands, more counties were set off. Nothing was forced; the county was a growth, not a graft, and as for municipalities they were not heard of in any place of small white population. Here we are urged, on the basis of a smaller body of electors than they have in a city of the third class in New York, to pay for nine governments, with a chance of getting still more. Such a proposition is not what America stood for when it had a similar need with Hawaii to simplify government and keep down expenses; and if it stands for it now it is because the task of governing its vast population requires a minute subdivision of responsibility. Good government on the populous mainland requires State, county, municipal, ward, township and school district administration; here five men at the capitol acting as a commission or in any other controlling capacity could give Hawaii all the government it needs and all it can afford to pay for. For several years this method has worked well in the Philippines; and it would work well here. But we won't get it or try to get it; we must devote ourselves instead to the creation of as complicated a system of government, and a much more costly one proportionately to the number of inhabitants, as suffices for the Empire State with about 6,000,000 of white inhabitants.

## BONDS FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

From all indications millionaires alone will be eligible to the position of County Assessor.—Bulletin.

The Bulletin and Independent attack on the Supervisors for fixing the Home Rule Assessor's bond as provided by law might almost be designated as suspicious. The Independent adds to the Bulletin's cry about making the office one which only a millionaire can hold, that as there was no county this year, the assessor's bond should not be more than $30,000. The law was intended as a protection to the people, not as a loophole through which a possible embezzler might escape. The fact that the County Act refers the "greatest amount of money shown by the books of the county to have been in the hands of the officer at one time during the preceding year," means just what it says. But as the county was not in existence the past year, the officer who performed the same duties for the Territory is considered. As much as $390,000 passed through the hands of Oahu's assessor in one day during this year and the county assessor will handle just as much money. Any other construction of the law is subterfuge.

The law works a hardship on no honest man however suspicious it may be of the spotted skirt variety. The assessor who is trustworthy will have no trouble in getting a bond. Surety companies are doing business in Hawaii for that purpose. And the county pays the bill.

If the sheriff does not care to stop saloon prizefights, the officers of the fleet would commend themselves by refusing to let their men participate in them.

# THE FINAL FLEET HOSPITALITIES

The Alexander Young Hotel will give an entertainment for the officers of the fleet two nights before the ships leave If the decision should be to sail Wednesday, the hotel will entertain them Monday. Probably, however, the departure will take place at a later period and the hotel arrangements will be made accordingly. On that point further notice will be given.

# KEPOIKAI MUST PAY

## Auditor Advises That He Won't Pay Fee.

Auditor Fisher yesterday sent to Treasurer Kepoikai a letter returning the voucher for a $250 counsel fee to Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, and advising him that it could not be paid. In his letter Mr. Fisher quoted the following opinion from the Attorney General respecting the fee:

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 23, 1903.

Hon. J. H. Fisher, Auditor, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: In answer to your inquiry as to whether you should issue a warrant for voucher charged to incidentals, Treasurer's Office, for the sum of $287.00, the memoranda on said voucher being:

"Retainer fee, case, A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii, vs. C. S. Holloway, Supt. of Public Works, Relative Water Works question. ..... $250.00
To deposit for costs ..... 37.00
$287.00"

I would say, that I know of no law of the Territory of Hawaii, whereby a Territorial Official can hire counsel to represent him in any case which he might bring against other officials of the Territory of Hawaii, especially when the matter has not been brought to the attention of the Attorney General. Such a practice would result in an abuse of the incidental appropriations, and if allowed, could be carried to an absurdity. The Attorney General, under our statutes, is the law officer of the Territory, and it is his duty to represent the various Departments in necessary litigation.

This suit, as it turns out, is a private matter, which Mr. Kepoikai, as Treasurer, has brought, without consulting the Attorney General's Department, or requesting his aid. Under the circumstances, I advise you not to pay the claim.

Yours truly,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
Attorney General.

## ENGLAND'S ASIATIC PERIL

Great Britain is strangely supine in the matter of the Russian conquest of Manchuria and Korea. Though committed on the northern border of India to the doctrine of the buffer State, she does not seem to realize the value to her Indian possessions of maintaining in China a Territorial status quo which will keep Russia from advancing to the regions held by the latter's French allies on the Eastern borders of India. For the greater part of India, China is the real buffer State; and it is becoming plain that Russia means to dominate the whole of that empire and that her ultimate aim may be to rule all Asia, from the Arctic ocean to Colombo and from Behring Strait to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

In achieving such a conquest the ownership of China would prove to be a factor of enormous value. One must never forget, in summing up the gains to Russia, the potential military might of the Chinese people. Lord Wolseley has more than once pointed out the "somber strength" of China; the certainty that the yellow race, when properly drilled and disciplined, will furnish multitudes of incomparable soldiers, obedient, fatalistic, putting small value upon life and physically virile and tireless. Owning China, the Czar could organize a million of its young men into an army as warlike as that which was led by Genghis or Kublai in the old days of Mongol glory; and if he should send that army into India under the pretext of freeing its people from the British yoke, all the King's horses and all the King's men might not be able to prevail against them.

This is why the supineness of Great Britain is so inexplicable. Joined with Japan she could at least save China and Korea if not Manchuria; holding aloof from that alliance, which she once half-entered, Great Britain leaves Russia to play a game which is to be ultimately directed against herself.

### Died by Hanging.

Annie, a colored woman, wife of Joe Everett, a colored man, hanged herself yesterday morning in a bath room in the Winston block on Hotel street. The woman had thrown a rope over a rafter and kicked a box from under her feet. She was found dead early in the morning. A verdict of suicide was rendered by a coroner's jury which sat yesterday at noon.

Governor Carter has deferred his trip to Hawaii until after Governor Taft of the Philippines has passed through Honolulu.

# KEPOIKAI LOSES SUIT

## Territorial Grand Jury Defers Presenting Its Report.

Judge De Bolt, after hearing argument yesterday, sustained the plea in abatement on the order to show cause in the injunction suit of A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer, vs. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and Andrew Brown, Superintendent of Water Works. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper and S. H. Derby appeared for the plaintiff, and Attorney General Andrews and Deputy Attorney General Peters for the respondents.

The plea in abatement was given in substance in yesterday's Advertiser, being a contest of Mr. Kepoikai's right to bring the suit.

While Mr. Peters was arguing on behalf of the plea, H. E. Cooper asked for a pro forma ruling in favor of the plaintiff and against the respondents and argued. Mr. Andrews opposed the motion and the court denied it.

Mr. Peters then concluded his argument, followed by Mr. Andrews. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Derby argued against the plea, Mr. Andrews replying.

The court rendered an oral decision sustaining the plea. Mr. Cooper noted an exception generally and to the decision of the court.

A confession of judgment has been filed in the foreclosure suit of the S. C. Allen estate against John C. Crowder, for $1200 and 7 per cent interest from August 14, 1901 computed semi-annually. It is agreed that judgment shall provide for a deficiency judgment and an attorney's fee of $50.

In the equity suit for reformation of deed and partition brought by J. Alfred Magoon against Kalei, Judge Robinson has taken under submission a motion to dismiss the bill of complaint. Plaintiff appeared in person; Frank Andrade for defendant.

Contrary to expectation the Territorial grand jury made no report yesterday. It was stated in the courthouse that the report would not be presented until Tuesday next.

On suggestion of the death of the Bishop of Panopolis, Judge Robinson has ordered that the Bishop of Zeugma be substituted as plaintiff in a certain ejectment suit against Malie Kamalu Paahao.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Oahu prison inmates will be supplied with pig a la Hawaiian and other good cheer on Christmas day.

The condition of Mrs. Geo. Kluegel is slightly improved and Drs. Herbert and Walters, who are attending her, have hopes of her complete recovery.

It is said that head luna Mann has been retired from his position on Hutchinson Plantation and that the striking Japanese laborers have now returned to work.

M. F. Prosser will represent the Territory in criminal business at the Kauai Circuit Court term. Nobody can be spared from the Attorney General's department at present.

"The Oahu Penitentiary Echo" is the title of a newspaper to be published quarterly in Oahu prison. Jean Sabate, who is serving a term for tampering with the United States mails, is the assistant editor. He fills in his spare time writing out copies of the paper, for each paper is the work of his own hand and pen. The paper will make its initial appearance on Christmas Day. Jailor Henry is practically the editor and is also the censor.

### More Whitewash.

It is reported on good authority that the Territorial grand jury has refused to take action on the matter of the House voucher revelations, by a majority of one.

The Alameda and Solace are both due on Christmas morning from San Francisco.

John C. Lane took his seat for the first time as a member of the Board of Health yesterday.

A gunpowder explosion is reported to have occurred at Aiea Tuesday afternoon in which several Japanese were injured.

The Republican executive committee has cabled to Delegate Kuhio requesting him to use every effort to have the County Act passed by Congress.

The master at arms on the Kentucky is reported to have objected to Jack Ward and J. Rossignol of that ship fighting in a saloon because of possible trouble.

Mrs. George R. Carter was presented with three handsome kahilis by fifteen Hawaiian ladies yesterday, in token of their esteem for the wife of the Territorial executive.

Judge Dole sentenced Chu Kin alias Jue Gun to imprisonment at hard labor for six months, for the crime of peonage. Account was taken of the five months the defendant had already spent in jail, also of his ignorance of the moral principles of American law.

### Y. W. C. A. Specials Today.

The Christmas lunch today will be especially tempting, and gentlemen will be admitted. At 12:30 the Christmas song service will be held in the front rooms. Mrs. Otis and Mrs. Whitney will sing a duet. Miss Hartnagle and Miss Coolidge will sing solos and Mrs. Frank C. Atherton will accompany them. Mrs. Atherton has charge of the service.


## Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula, with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.



BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.


## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 23, 1903.

| NAME OF STOCK | Capital | Val. | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERCANTILE | | | | |
| C. Brewer & Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 375 |
| SUGAR | | | | |
| Ewa | 5,000,000 | 20 | ..... | 21 |
| Haw. Agricultural Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 200 |
| Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. | 2,812,750 | 100 | 45 | 46 |
| Haw. Sugar Co. | 2,000,000 | 20 | ..... | 22½ |
| Honomu | 750,000 | 100 | 100 | ..... |
| Honokaa | 2,000,000 | 20 | 12 | ..... |
| Haiku | 500,000 | 100 | 100 | ..... |
| Kahuku | 800,000 | 20 | ..... | 20½ |
| Kihei Plan. Co., L'd. | 2,500,000 | 50 | ..... | 8 |
| Kipahulu | 150,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Koloa | 800,000 | 100 | ..... | 180 |
| McBryde Sug. Co. L'd. | 5,000,000 | 20 | 9½ | 4 |
| Oahu Sugar Co. | 2,400,000 | 100 | 90 | 95 |
| Onomea | 1,000,000 | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| Ookala | 500,000 | 20 | ..... | 7½ |
| Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd. | 5,000,000 | 20 | ..... | 10 |
| Olowalu | 150,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co. | 3,000,000 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific | 500,000 | 100 | 200 | ..... |
| Paia | 750,000 | 100 | 125 | ..... |
| Papeekeo | 750,000 | 100 | ..... | 150 |
| Pioneer | 2,750,000 | 100 | ..... | 95 |
| Waialua Agr. Co. | 4,500,000 | 100 | ..... | 50 |
| Wailuku | 700,000 | 100 | ..... | 253 |
| Waimanalo | 252,000 | 100 | ..... | 100 |
| STEAMSHIP CO'S | | | | |
| Wilder S. S. Co. | 600,000 | 100 | ..... | 110 |
| Inter-Island S. S. Co. | 800,000 | 10 | 125 | ..... |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| Haw'n Electric Co | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | 105 |
| H. R. T. & L. Co. Pfd | | | | |
| Hon. R. T. & L. Co. C. | 1,000,000 | 100 | 88½ | ..... |
| Mutual Tel. Co | 150,000 | 10 | 8 | ..... |
| O. R. & L. Co. | 4,000,000 | 100 | 83 | 83½ |
| Hilo R. R. Co. | 50,000 | 20 | ..... | 35 |
| BONDS | | | | |
| Haw. Govt. 5 p. c | ..... | ..... | 99 | ..... |
| Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102 |
| Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | 104 | ..... |
| Ewa Pl'n 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| O. R. & L. Co. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 |
| Oahu Pl'n 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Olaa Pl'n 6 p. c | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kahuku 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Pioneer Mill Co. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Ten Kihei, $7.50; 60 Hawaiian Electric, $100; 179 Ewa, $20; 12 Honolulu R. T. & L. Co., $82.50.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

| Day. | Dec. | Baron. 9 a. m | Baron. 3 p. m. | Therm. Min. | Therm. Max. | Rainfall to 9 a. m | Humidity | Clouds | Wind | Force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | 12 | 30.02 | 29.92 | 63 | 80 | .00 | 78 | 2 | NNE | 1-0 |
| S | 13 | 30.04 | 29.97 | 71 | 79 | .00 | 68 | 3 | NE | 1-0 |
| M | 14 | 30.10 | 30.05 | 72 | 80 | .01 | 64 | 5 | NE | 1-2 |
| T | 15 | 30.12 | 30.05 | 73 | 78 | .00 | 64 | 4 | NE | 1-2 |
| W | 16 | 30.12 | 30.06 | 74 | 79 | .04 | 68 | 3 | NE | 1-2 |
| T | 17 | 30.08 | 30.00 | 71 | 78 | .00 | 67 | 2 | NE | 1-0 |
| F | 18 | 30.08 | 29.99 | 68 | 79 | .00 | 72 | 7-2 | ..... | 0 |

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of lat. 45. This correction is—04 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| Days. | Dec. | High Tide Large. | High Tide | Ht. of Tide | Low Tide Small | High Tide Large. | Low Tide | Low Tide Small | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets | Moon rises and Sets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a.m | | Ft. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | | | | Sets |
| Mon | 21 | 5 10 | 1 9 | 5 | 52 | 12 22 | 10 45 | 6 33 | 5 24 | | 8.18 |
| Tues | 22 | 5.43 | 1.8 | 6 | 48 | 12.55 | 11.26 | 6 34 | 5 24 | | 9.08 |
| Wed. | 23 | 6.15 | 1 7 | 7 | 50 | 1.31 | ... | 6.34 | 5 25 | | 9.53 |
| | | | | | | | a.m. | | | | |
| Thur. | 24 | 6 59 | 1 6 | 8 | 31 | 2 06 | 0 14 | 6 35 | 5.26 | | 10.40 |
| Frid. | 25 | 7 40 | 1.4 | 9 | 55 | 2.45 | 1 21 | 6 35 | 5 26 | | 11 19 |
| Sat. | 26 | 8 25 | 1 2 | 10 | 40 | 3.25 | 2.48 | 6.36 | 5 26 | | a.m. |
| | | p m. | | | a m | | | | | | |
| Sun. | 27 | 11 46 | 1 3 | 9 | 23 | 4 08 | 4 32 | 6.36 | 5 27 | | 0.19 |
| Mon | 28 | | | | 10.31 | 5 00 | 6 04 | 6 37 | 5 27 | | 1 11 |

First quarter of the moon Dec. 26th.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

As under the Torrens Act new corporations must register titles, the five new water license corporations of Maui are about to file petitions in the Land Registration Court.

## On Shore and Facing Eastward

—THE—

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

**Choice of Routes and Choice of Trains**

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

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# Historical Honolulu

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OR A CENTURY OF

**HAWAIIAN EVOLUTION.**

This valuable record of the most important events in the History of Honolulu for the past hundred years was compiled and published at great expense in 1899.

Its historical and descriptive articles are by the very best recognized authorities on Island matters and are handed from absolutely impartial standpoints.

It is finely illustrated and contains portraits and biographical sketches of the principal business and professional men of the Islands.

This is a publication that no student of Hawaiian History can afford to be without. A limited number of copies still for sale by The Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.

**Substantial Cloth Binding**

**50 cents per Copy**


(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 24.—The Duquesne Limited train, bound for New York City, jumped the track near Dawson and rolled down an embarkment, smashing the cars and locomotive. The wreck caught fire and sixty-three people, many of them foreigners and negroes, were roasted to death. Seventeen were badly hurt.

## TO STRENGTHEN ISTHMIAN FORCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A force of marines, probably two battalions, will sail for Colon on the Dixie next week. They will carry several quick-firing guns.

## THREATENED PARIS STRIKE.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—A strike of bakers, butchers and grocers is threatened in opposition to municipal employment agencies. The police are preventing disorders.

## GOVERNOR TAFT LEAVES.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—Governor Taft left this port today for the United States, receiving an enthusiastic farewell.

## WHERE JURIES AID JUSTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—County Clerk Mahoney has been indicted for felony.

## PUERTA PLATA BOMBARDED.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Dec. 24.—A Dominican warship is bombarding Puerta Plata, the headquarters of the revolutionists.

# OUR COTTON RATES WELL

## Favorable Report From Eastern Expert.

## The Tobacco Experiment Has Exceeded Its Allowance.

### Tree Fumigation Process is Perilous to Operator—Agricultural Journal Assured.

Cotton and tobacco as possibilities in Hawaii's profitable industries of the future came under discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. The matter of an official organ was brought up as an assured project. An order for tree seeds was authorized. Rather serious objection was suggested, on the score of danger to human life, against the fumigation process for destroying tree blights.

W. M. Giffard presided in the absence of President L. A. Thurston, others present being C. S. Holloway, secretary and executive officer, J. F. Brown and A. W. Carter, members, and Jared G. Smith, director of the Federal experiment station. The meeting was held in the large assembly hall of the Capitol.

REPORT ON SEEDS.

Alfred W. Carter reported on his commission to furnish a list of tree seeds, submitting one containing the names of forty-one varieties of the eucalyptus family. By the dealer's catalogue the cost would be about $125. Answering a question from the chair Mr. Carter said the idea was that the dealer would add other seeds. The cost of the list would be about $125.

Mr. Smith stated that the Bureau of Forestry, Washington, had promised seeds for this body.

The report was adopted and an expenditure of $150 authorized.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Mr. Giffard reported that he had seen the trustees of the Planters' Association with regard to the suggestion of the editor of the Planters' Monthly looking to the incorporation of the proposed official journal of this Board with that periodical. They were more than pleased in granting the privilege. After consultation with Mr. Thurston he had decided on the name "The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist," for the journal. He now asked Mr. Smith if contributions might be forthcoming from the gentlemen of the experiment station. The answer was in the affirmative.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS.

Mr. Holloway reported the cablegram, already mentioned in the Advertiser, announcing that Forester A. S. Hosmer would come in the steamer Siberia.

He also reported that a cipher cablegram had been sent to have the missing Bluefields banana cuttings traced.

Mr. Smith said he was informed in Washington that arrangements had been made with Mr. Craw, the California inspector, so that there should be no trouble about passing the plants through San Francisco.

Mr. Holloway exhibited drawings, made in the Public Works Department, of the proposed fumigating tent.

DEATH-DEALING GAS.

Mr. Smith cautioned the Board against the danger to the operator. The process consisted in producing cyanide gas by dropping potassium cyanide from a paper bag into a vessel of sulphuric acid. A string was pulled and then everybody got out of the way.

Mr. Giffard said the intention was to hire the outfit to private owners of trees.

Mr. Smith did not want to discourage the system, but would not like to see it used in the city. One whiff of cyanide gas inhaled would kill a man.

Mr. Giffard spoke of Gardener Austin's successful employment of the process in a small way upon Walter Dillingham's trees. No accident occurred.

"You would never have a second accident with the same person," Mr. Smith rejoined. He said the process was ony used elsewhere in orchard work.

THE TOBACCO EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Smith reported that the sum of $1200 allowed the Federal station for experiments on behalf of the Board had all been expended, while he had unpaid bills in hand amounting to $160. He would request an additional allowance of not to exceed $175.

Answering a question he said the expenditure was on account of the experimentation with tobacco. Everything looked well at the trial nursery in Hamakua. It was 1600 feet above, and two or three miles back from the sea. He had planted good Sumatra tobacco seed procured from Washington and the experiment would extend over two or three years. The seed would last probably two years if kept dry after being placed in a dry glass jar. One ounce of seed was enough to sow an acre of land. They had eight or ten strains of Sumatra seed in the lot received, besides which they had some Havana seed.

Mr. Holloway read Mr. Smith's requisition.

On motion of Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Brown, the additional allowance was voted.

Mr. Smith reported that the report of the Farmers' Institute, to print which the Legislature voted money, was in the Hawaiian Gazette Co.'s press. It was agreed the cost was not to exceed $75. He was authorized to make a regular contract on which a voucher could be made.

DISCUSSION OF COTTON.

Mr. Smith handed in letters he had received relative to cotton samples that Mr. Giffard gave him to forward to Washington for a report thereon. In answer to Mr. Giffard, he said the success of cotton-raising here would depend on labor. Before a decisive report could be obtained, samples in quantity sufficient to be ginned should be raised.

Mr. Giffard considered the question of cotton, as that of tobacco, of great importance in the category of desirable new industries.

It was agreed that the value of 14 cents a pound mentioned in the expert report below would be a profitable figure for Hawaiian cotton. Following are the letters presented by Mr. Smith:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry; B. T. Galloway, Chief. Washington, D. C., November 9, 1903.

Mr. Jared G. Smith, In Charge of Hawaii Experiment Station, Honolulu, Hawaii.

My dear Mr. Smith: I forwarded to the Granite Mills at Fall River, Mass., the samples of cotton which were received with your letter of July 24. I enclose herewith a report which has just been received in regard to these samples.

According to this report the cultivation of the long staple upland cotton would probably be more profitable in Hawaii than the cultivation of the Egyptian Jannovitch. Mr. Fairchild tells me that the Jannovitch cotton does not seem to be retaining its popularity in Egypt. Some of the other varieties of Egyptian cotton, such as Mitafifi, Abbasi, are doubtless more valuable for cultivation.

Yours sincerely,
LYSTER H. DEWEY,
Botanist.

THE EXPERT REPORT.

Office of Granite Mills, Fall River, Mass., Nov. 5, 1903.

Lyster H. Dewey, Esq., Botanist in Charge of Fiber Plants, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Referring to your favor of Oct. 7th, addressed to our president, Mr. John S. Brayton, and to the samples of cotton grown in Honolulu, Hawaii, forwarded to him at that time. Mr. Brayton, not being familiar with the different grades of cotton, has given me the samples, and requested that I pass judgment on them and report to you. I respectfully submit the following:

The samples submitted are rather small for thorough examination. The sample marked "Upland" is evidently raised from different seed from that used in growing the cotton known and quoted commercially as upland cotton. Upland cotton, that is, cotton grown in the uplands from ordinary seed, has a fiber varying from 7-8 in. to 1 1-8 in. in length, and is harsher and rougher in feel than the sample submitted. This sample more nearly resembles what is known as Allenseed or Peder cotton, the staple in it being from 1 1-4 in. to 1 5-16 in. long, and fine and silky in texture. It is not, however, as strong as the Peeler cotton grown in the bottom lands of Mississippi and Arkansas, and would not, I think, produce as much cloth pound for pound.

The cotton submitted is, however, good spinning cotton, very well ginned, free from nits and would, I think, be worth today about 14 cents delivered here, while upland commercial of same grade is selling for about 11 cents. Some of the samples show boll stain, and this would lower the price if it was general.

Sample marked "Jannovitch Egyptian."—This sample is decidedly inferior to the Egyptian both in length and strength of fiber, is not as silky, and when received was much browner in appearance, though it has lost some of this since. Egyptian Jannovitch is more like cotton grown from Sea Island on the mainland of lower Georgia and upper Florida, in place of which it is sometimes used, and is lighter in color than the sample submitted, and has a staple or fiber fully 1 1-2 in. in length.

The Honolulu cotton would not bring anything like the price of genuine Jannovitch, which is selling for 21 to 22 cents per pound delivered here today. I doubt if it would be worth more than the sample marked "Upland," though it is hard to tell from such a small sample.

I have shown these samples to several buyers of cotton, and their opinion agrees with mine. If I can be of any further service to you in this matter, please let me know.

Respectfully yours,
MASON SHORE, TR.

LABORATORY APPARATUS.

Mr. Smith mentioned the appropriation out of the loan fund made by the Legislature for aiding the Federal station laboratory. He wanted money for laboratory apparatus. There were available for purchase the Stangenwald apparatus, valued by Mr. Shorey at $200, and a lot belonging to Mr. Shorey himself worth $290 or $300.

The request was referred to the committee on appropriations.


A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.


# DECKS OF THE CINCINNATI COVERED WITH ASHES FROM MARTINIQUE'S CRATER

(Continued from page 1.)

stench was horrible. One of the first duties of the officers was to repair to the ruins of the United States consulate to look for the bodies of the Consul and his family. Bodies were found in the debris and these were taken to Fort de France and interred with honors.

One feature which struck Commander Gillmore forcibly was that almost every dead person had, in dying, thrown both arms up to the face as if to protect it from a blow or gush of flames. The destruction was complete and there was little to be done by the Americans. While the Cincinnati remained at St. Pierre there were other eruptions and the warship was kept in readiness to slip her anchors at any time.

The vaults of the ruined French banking house were opened while Lieut. Gillmore was ashore and most of the contents were found intact. Among the papers were a large number of blank cheques which were ordinarily issued by the bank as currency. Many of these were presented to Lieut.-Commander Gillmore, who gave one to the Advertiser man as a souvenir.

The Cincinnati rescued a number of people near Fort de France, having on board at one time about 150 refugees. Mr. Gillmore saw a wealthy man who escaped from St. Pierre just before the outbreak, who had been warned to leave. On the morning of the outbreak he had driven rapidly out of the city in a cart, taking his family with him. He passed the United States Consul's house and saw the consul standing on the balcony. The fleeing man told the Consul to leave but the latter said he was not afraid. Hardly had the man gone beyond the confines of the city than Mont Pelee broke loose. This was the last man to see the Consul alive. Mr. Gillmore saw the negro who is alleged to have been the only survivor in St. Pierre of the eruption, at Fort de France, at the time he was photographed, but he does not believe his story.

The Cincinnati also went to St. Vincent when the volcanic eruptions shook and desolated that island. The warship went to rescue or assist in whatever way it was necessary. She remained in these waters for several months. Following this interesting experience the vessel went to Panama.

OFFICERS OF CINCINNATI.

The officers of the Cincinnati are as follows:

Commander N. E. Mason, Lieutenant-Commanders J. C. Gillmore and W. W. White, Lieutenants D. W. Blamer, C. Webster, Ensigns E. C. Kalbfus, R. W. Vincent, E. J. King, I. H. Furse, Surgeon L. L. Wedekind, Paymaster B. P. DuBois, Pay Clerk J. R. Hornbergera.

COMPLETE ROSTER OF CINCINNATI'S MEN.

O. A. Annis, F 2 C; S. A. Ashe, F 1 C; B. Antman, F 1 C; A. M. Aitken, Com S; W. B. Altman, H A 1 C; O. Anderson, Ch Mach; L. L. Airy, Apt 2 C; A. Anarow, W T; W. Anderson, O S; W. T. Atkinson, C P; K. Adamczak, Lds.

C. Brown, C G M; C. Boylan, Ch Q M; J. J. Bennett, C P; A. J. Brown, C P; J. F. Brookins, Lds; J. J. Brisky, W T; C. Bock, oiler; P. Brady, oiler; T. C. Berkeley, F 2 C; W. Benjamin, Lds; E. M. Bolton, C P; J. Bray, Lds; J. R. Belk, C P; W. A. Brooks, C P; L. S. Brown, Lds; B. Beaumont, Lds; J. D. Browne, C P; W. M. Barnes, C P; H. W. Burns, Cox; A. E. Bronson, Lds; J. Brown, G M 3 C; F. F. Buckholz, Lds; J. C. Blount, O S; H. E. Brown, O S.

E. C. Cushing, Q M 3 C; K. Christiansen, W T; A. Coffee, G M 2 C; E. Craig, O S; J. M. Corcoran, O S; J. J. Concannon, C P; H. J. Convery, C P; W. H. Connor, Yeo 1 C; J. Caflisch, O S; R. H. Cathcart, Blsm; R. N. Cline, C P; J. R. Carr, S C 4 C; F. T. Cox, M 2 C; W. T. Critcher, Shpwt; J. Connors, F 1 C; G. Conrader, F 2 C; E. G. Conger, F 1 C; R. J. Crombie, F 2 C; J. M. Confer, A 1 C; T. Cahill, C P; B. Coughlan, C P; F. Call, Lds; W. F. Currie, O S; O. M. A. Carlson, O S; C. W. Chalfinch, O S; Z. Cintron, M Att; J. R. Copper, A 1 C; R. A. Carper, M Att; J. Cook, Jr., Cox; J. L. Cox, Lds; A. L. Cook, Lds; F. A. Christie, Lds; W. R. Caswell, A 1 C; J. Clark, Lds.

S. J. Drellishak, Cox; J. L. Dunn, Ch Y; L. M. Deal, H A 1 C; T. F. Donovan, Lds; S. J. Doherty, seaman; M. Dougherty, F 1 C; D. Davis, Lds; H. H. Davis, O S; E. M. Droleskey, Lds; R. Daley, C P; F. C. Daub, A 2 C.

L. H. Ehrmann, Ch M; A. B. Ewen, Q M 3 C; H. P. Earl, F 2 C; J. E. Eslinger, Lds; H. Ealey, Lds; P. B. Eckert, Lds; J. M. Edinger, Lds.

C. B. Forrest, Y 1 C; M. Fels, Paint 2 C; W. E. Fitzgerald, C M 2 C; C. Faul, C P; F. Fay, F 1 C; J. W. Farrell, F 1 C; C. Focht, O S; R. Frazier, M Att; G. W. Fuller, seaman; F. Friend, Lds; M. A. Ferry, Lds; J. Fox, Lds; P. Fox, C P; F. L. Friday, C P; E. J. Fry, A 1 C; G. Foot, Lds; J. Fitzgerald, Lds; L. E. Fortino, Lds; G. Gerhardt, Bak 2 C; C. H. Getzendanner, El 2 C; J. W. Gallaher, C P; H. L. Goodwin, C P; F. M. Gipson, C P; P. F. Griffin, B M 2 C; J. J. Gannon, seaman; H. F. Goings, Lds; F. Gartenschlager, Lds; L. E. Goriss, Lds; J. Gannon, Lds; H. C. Guill, Lds; J. G. Gilmore, C P; C. Gould, Lds.

C. Hubert, M A 3 C; B. L. Hilbrecht, El 1 C; C. W. Hopkins, W T; H. Herbst, Bkmkr; A. Hengst, M 2 C; C. Hansell, G M 3 C; L. Hansen, C B M; W. A. Hill, C P; F. W. Harm, C P; W. Harvey, C P; E. J. Hardigan, C P; A. J. Hoelle, A 2 C; E. Helmke, oiler; F. Harrington, oiler; C. Hanlon, B M 2 C; C. Hewes, El 2 C; P. Hughes, O S; L. Haller, C P; C. H. S. Harris, O S; C. W. Hildebrandt, Cox; Frank Hall, S C 4 C; Frederick Hall, C P; J. A. Hoffman, Lds; D. E. Healey, Lds; W. F. Hailer, Lds; V. Harney, Lds; H. Homan, Lds; H. Hines, Lds; E. Hatoon, A 2 C.

N. Isshiki, W R C; A. L. Irving, C P.

M. L. Johnson, M 1 C; G. Jefferson, F 2 C; R. N. Jellison, C P; P. Joyce, C P; T. Johannessen, F 2 C; W. Jerrett, Lds; W. H. Jackson, Lds; P. A. Jones, A 1 C; M. E. Johnson, Lds.

K. Kitani, W R S; J. H. Keith, F 2 C; W. E. King, Q M 3 C; C. E. Krouse, C P; A. Kalakoiake, M 1 C; J. F. Kerr, S C 2 C; H. W. Keelev, Lds; B. J. Keegan, G M 3 C; C. F. Knight, O S; P. J. Kerrigan, Cox; J. E. Kinney, Lds; P. J. Kheller, Lds; J. S. Kelly, seaman; E. A. Krause, C P; M. Keogh, C P.

G. W. Lewis, Lds; I. S. Lucas, El 1 C; G. E. Lenher, Lds; J. A. Long, M 2 C; H. J. Landry, M 1 C; E. Lilly, M 1 C; J. W. Lennon, A 2 C; G. T. Lawson, Lds; R. D. Lurvey, O S; W. F. LaMond, A 2 C; W. F. Leroy, C P.

J. Mitchell, Cox; J. E. Moore, C P; R. A. Montrey, C P; V. May, S C 1 C; M. Mojoro, C C; J. Mitchell, S M M; J. W. Martin, F 1 C; G. Mannasion, M 1 C; T. C. Macklin, A 1 C; J. Murphy, Lds; W. J. Macfeat, Lds; F. A. Meininger, A 1 C; J. N. Miller, Lds; W. A. Matzen, Lds; J. B. Morrison, Lds; J. F. Morton, Lds; J. S. Mitchell, Lds; W. McLarty, M Att; J. McGann, C P; J. McKann, F 2 C; C. B. McArdle, C P; W. J. McKeown, F 1 C; T. McCracken, F 2 C; J. J. McIntyre, Lds; W. J. McDonald, Lds; M. McDonnell, Lds; T. C. McGrue, A 1 C; W. McGreevy, Lds.

A. H. Nolan, Lds; T. H. Neenan, O S; A. F. Norden, O S.

W. T. O'Leary, F 2 C; F. O'Rourke, M A 2 C; D. F. Olbinski, C P; G. Ohm, F 2 C; I. H. O'Donnell, O S.

H. L. Powers, O S; F. V. Postal, Lds; L. E. Prey, C M 2 C; J. A. Payne, Blsm; F. W. Pursell, C P; O. G. Potter, C P; C. Pedersen, C P; B. L. Por- F 2 C; I. L. O'Donnell, O S.

W. Rube, B 2 C; C. E. Rumage, A 2 C; W. D. Roach, F 1 C; J. J. Regan, Lds; F. Rivera, M Att; J. H. Robinson, A 2 C; F. B. Ruttinger, A 2 C; E. F. Rintelman, A 2 C; F. Rogers, F 1 C; R. S. Robinson, C P; A. R. Ribas, G M 3 C; E. B. Roberts, O S; M. H. Roselle, Cox; P. A. Roth, G M 2 C; C. A. Ring, seaman.

John W. St. John, Lds; R. J. Shepherd, P & F; C. F. Smith, F 2 C; W. R. Smith, F 1 C; J. C. Sullivan, F 2 C; R. Styles, C P; F. Schlageter, C P; G. Stickle, C P; J. Sherlock, F 1 C; A. Stolken, F 1 C; C. Snyder, F 1 C; P. Szymanski, F 2 C; J. Scott, C P; G. J. Spohrer, Ch M; T. T. Sawyer, H S; W. C. Sampson, M Att; W. Summers, Lds; C. M. Sanford, A 2 C; G. Sperle, Lds; W. Shearer, A 2 C; J. H. Snaders, Y 2 C; J. H. Smith, O S; C. E. Scott, App 2 C; W. Smith, Lds.

M. Treacy, W T; J. R. Tewalt, C P; G. O. Thurston, A 2 C; J. Toombs, C P; J. W. Treece, O S; J. R. Tinsley, C P; W. C. Tucker, A 2 C.

H. F. Uhlig, Cox.

W. Voges, Copsm; J. J. Vosejpka, C P.

A. C. Webster, Y 3 C; A. Wilson, Y 3 C; G. H. Wilkinson, C P; P. P. Wolf, A 2 C; A. Warden, C P; G. A. Wood, S F 2 C; R. S. Warrington, Ch M A; G. Walsh, Cox; P. Welch, W T; L. Wehrheim, F 2 C; F. Wiedeman, F 1 C; C. Wheeler, Ch Y; C. D. Wilcox, C P; F. M. Walsh, Lds; O. G. Wendt, Lds; W. Washington, C P; J. A. Webster, O S; J. Wilson, C P; G. Wightman, Lds; A. C. Wild, O S; G. Wada, M Att.

M. C. Young, C P; H. Yamashita, C S.

E. H. Zautner, A 1 C.

303 men; no marines.

## PUNAHOUS WANT TO PLAY H. A. C.'S

The Punahou Atheltic Club, at a meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. last night, voted to play off the game with the H. A. C.'s, if arrangements could be made as to date and length of halves.

This action on the part of the Punahou Athletic Club was the result of a long discussion and showed a most sportsmanlike attitude on their part. The sacrifices on the part of the men to get into any sort of condition for another game will be great, and only the very evident desire of the H. A. C.'s and a similar one on the part of the public for another game induced them to consent.

The Punahous ask to have the date of the game, January 23, and the halves twenty minutes. For business reasons it will be impossible for the men to begin training again before the first of the year and the time asked for will most certainly not be sufficient to get the team in as good condition as they were before and it is doubtful if they could get in a fit condition to play even the twenty minute halves asked.

The coach of the H. A. C. team has stated that he most certainly does not wish to play his team against any but Punahous strongest team and if he voices the sentiment of the team they will doubtless be willing to accept Punahou's proposition.

The Italian bark Agostina Terazzina is still at Makaweli slowly discharging her coal cargo.

The barks Alden Besse and Gerard C. Tobey will shortly begin to load in sugar for shipment to San Francisco.

The Inter-Island vessels calling at Kauai are experiencing the commepcement of a busy sugar season. Each one is now bringing in big loads of sugar. When the Kauai left Ahukini on Tuesday there were 17,292 bags piled up in the warehouse awaiting shipment.

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he Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Eteam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
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THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
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THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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# JURY WORK ALL ENDED

## Goodly Clearance Made of Civil Cases.

There will be no more jury trials at the September term of the First Circuit Court, which will expire by limitation on January 2. Judges De Bolt and Robinson, between whom the civil calendar was divided, discharged their respective panels yesterday. Judge Gear, who conducted the criminal division as presiding at the term, has gone to San Francisco, so that his jury will not be called again.

THE TERM WORK.

There has been an extensive clearance of old cases on the civil side at this term. Judge De Bolt fairly drove his work, beginning every morning at 9 o'clock for motions, etc., and taking up jury business at 9:30. Judge Robinson was only a little less strenuous, his quiet insistence upon promptness on the part of attorneys having been effective.

While a good deal of criminal business was dispatched, a very considerable amount is left in arrears. A great waste of time, rightly or wrongly, was lost there by contests over legal technicalities. Particularly costly in days and dollars was the "infamous punishment" decision of Judge Gear, whereby a host of petty offenders appealing from the District Court were turned over to the grand jury.

JUDGMENTS CONFESSED.

Juries were drawn yesterday in the cases of B. S. Gregory and Emmeluth & Co. against F. H. Redward and F. M. Swanzy before Judge De Bolt, but in neither did the trial proceed far until judgment was confessed. In the Gregory suit the claim was for a balance of $562 on account of material furnished to Redward as contractor in building Swanzy's house. The Emmeluth suit was on a similar claim for $279.78. J. A. Matthewman appeared for plaintiffs; Holmes & Stanley and Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for Swanzy; Robertson & Wilder for Redward. The jury in the Emmeluth case was the last to be called by Judge De Bolt this term, as he discharged the jurors for the September term on the conclusion of the trial. This twelve consisted of I. Adams, J. L. Cockett, C. E. Frasher, John F. Colburn, George Cypher, W. H. Thornton, P. M. Lucas, H. Meek, John Kuanna, E. H. F. Wolter, E. E. Mossman and Isaac Noar.

MINNIE'S CASE DROPPED.

Minnie Ferreira's suit against Lorrin Andrews came to its end Monday night. Mr. Watson, counsel for plaintiff, asked for a continuance on the grounds of the change of counsel and the absence of a material witness. Mr. Andrews objected, saying the first ground was immaterial and, as to the second, no subpoena had ever been issued for the witness in question. Moreover, every time the case had been called, the defendant answered ready.

Judge De Bolt refused a continuance, whereupon Mr. Watson filed a discontinuance. There was considerable flourish over this suit at its inception, which gave it the appearance of a political assault on Attorney General Andrews. He was always ready for the trial and at the last resisted the continuance of the case as being nothing but one of blackmail.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Goto, under conviction for illicit liquor selling, was brought before Judge Robinson under a writ of habeas corpus. Being under a bond of $350 he was released on his own recognizance, to appear before Judge Gear on January 18.

Funukochi Tatsugoro, who is under $10,000 bond on conviction at Hilo for manslaughter, was brought before Judge Robinson upon a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his release from imprisonment under his indictment for conspiracy, being committed to jail for safe keeping until his trial. As shown before Judge Gear, the case was continued until next term by Judge Little at defendant's own request. He was released on his own recognizance, to appear before Judge Gear on January 18th.

CASES SUBMITTED.

The will to foreclose mortgage of Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society vs. Mary Ann Kahanamaikai had a hearing before Judge Robinson. Vivas and Creighton for plaintiff; Castle & Withington for defendant. The plea of defendant, maintaining the omission of a necessary party, was allowed to stand submitted, and both sides were requested to file briefs within five days.

Kailua vs. Abigail Campbell-Parker and others was argued on demurrer and submitted. Ball for plaintiff; Magoon and Wilder for defendants. The suit is for cancellation of deed on the ground of fraud.

ORPHEUM STOCK CASES.

Orpheum Co., Ltd., vs. C. S. Desky had a hearing before Judge Robinson. Ashford for plaintiff; B. L. Marx for defendant. Also Orpheum Co., Ltd., vs. Samuel Parker, in which Magoon appeared for defendant. In the former the motion for nonsuit was submitted by consent. The latter was argued.

The Orpheum Co's suit again Macfarlane & Co. was discontinued, as defendant had admitted the obligation and promised to pay the demand.

All of these suits were for subscriptions to Orpheum capital stock.

JURY DISCHARGED.

Agnes Galt vs. Lulia Waimuhea was set for trial by jury today but later the parties stipulated to waive jury. Judge Robinson accordingly ordered that all of his jurors be excused from further attendance at this term of court.

COURT NOTES.

W. F. Reynolds had his license to practice law in the district courts renewed for two years by Judge De Bolt yesterday. The Attorney General appointed Mr. Reynolds as a notary public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

By request of E. C. Peters, attorney for plaintiffs, the execution in the case of Lau Yin and others vs. W. C. Achi for $1,693.74 is returned by Deputy Sheriff McGurn as unsatisfied.

Judge Robinson, in obedience to the decision and order of the Supreme Court, dismissed the bill for injunction of C. A. Brown against Alfred W. Carter and others, directors of John II Estate, Ltd.

# NEW BOOKS AT THE HONOLULU LIBRARY

LITERATURE, INCLUDING HUMOR.

Crawford, Mary C. The Romance of Old New England Churches.
James, Henry. Partial Portraits; Essays in London and Elsewhere.
Jerome, Jerome K. Tea Table Talk.
Kipling, Rudyard. The Five Nations.
Yeats, W. B. Ideas of Good and Evil.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Dodd, Anna Bowman. In the Palaces of the Sultan.
Peary, Marie Ahnighito and Peary, Mrs. Josephine D. Children of the Arctic.
Singleton, Esther, ed. and tr. Historic Buildings as Seen and Described by Famous Writers.
Vanderlip, Washington B. In Search of a Siberian Klondike.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Davids, T. W. Rhys. Buddhist India.
Gordon, John B. Reminiscences of the Civil War.
McCarthy, Justin. Ireland and Her Story.
Blowitz, M. de. Memoirs.
Francis Joseph of Austria. A Keystone of Empire, by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."
Gladstone, William Ewart. Life of William Ewart Gladstone, by John Morley, 3v.
Hoar, George F. Autobiography of Seventy Years, 2v.
Washington, Mary. The Mother of Washington and Her Times, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Flournoy, Th. From India to the Planet Mars.
Lazare, Bernard. Antisemitism; its History and Causes.
Adams, Oscar Fay. Some Famous Schools.

FICTION.

Barr, Mrs. Amelia E. The Black Shilling.
Barr, Robert. Over the Border.
Bell, Lilian. The Interference of Patricia.
Chambers, Robert W. Orchard-Land, a Children's Story.
Conrad, Joseph. Falk and Other Stories.
Crawford, Francis Marion. The Heart of Rome.
Fox, John, Jr. "Hell for Sartain."
Garland, Hamlin. Hesper.
James, Henry. The Ambassadors.
Long, John Luther. Madame Butterfly.
Neville, Elizabeth O'Reilly. Father Tom of Connemara.
Norris, Frank. Moran of the Lady Letty.
Onoto Watanna. The Heart of a Hyacinth.
Onoto Watanna. A Japanese Nightingale.
Oppenheim, E. Phillips. A Yellow Crayon.
Philpotts, Eden. The Golden Fetich.
Potter, Margaret Horton. The Castle of Twilight.
Seawell, Molly Elliot. The Fortunes of Fifi.
Sholl, Anna McClure. The Law of Life.
Smith, F. Hopkinson. Colonel Carter of Cartersville; Colonel Carter's Christmas.
Yonge, Charlotte M. Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe.

# HUIHUI VS. SHERLOCK AT FAVORITE SALOON

A boxing contest has been arranged for Christmas eve between Bill Huihui, light weight champion of the Hawaiian Islands, and Jim Sherlock of the Cincinnati, who challenges any light weight in the fleet. These men will meet in a ten round contest for a decision, for a purse of $200, at the Favorite Athletic Club, corner Hotel and Bethel streets. Ressognal of the Kentucky, and Joe Castro, who recently boxed a draw with Soldier Gelp of Camp McKinley, will also appear in a six-round contest; there will be two four-round contests between men of the various ships.


RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberry Range, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicines. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.


# AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The United States torpedo boat Winslow was seriously damaged today by a collision with a ferry boat.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British cruiser King Alfred has been ordered to take relief crews to the British ships of the China station.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Rear Admiral John G. Walker returned today from Colon, where he has been investigating the canal situation. Admiral Walker left immediately for Washington, where he will confer with the authorities.

TOKIO, Dec. 22.—While the details of Japan's reply to Russia have not been made public, it is generally conceded that the question of war in the Orient is now presented to Russia for solution.

It is reported that Japan, while asking Russia to reconsider, has rejected all the essential points of settlement proposed by Russia. Should Russia refuse to reconsider its original proposal, the situation will be very grave. Such refusal would likely be accepted by Japan as an ultimatum preceding an appeal to arms.

NEW LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY.

Significance of the Adoption of English by The Hague Tribunal.

One result of the Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy, undreamed of at the time, is the adoption of the English language by The Hague court of arbitration for use in the hearing of disputes. To the man in the street this may seem of slight importance, for he has not come in contact with the jealous opposition of the Continent, and especially of France, to the use of any other language than French in diplomatic negotiations or in international arbitrations. But when he is aware of the intrigues carried on and the determined efforts made to have French used exclusively or at least as the dominant tongue in the Venezuelan proceedings he will understand how bitter was the struggle and how important was the question.

It is not going too far to say that the reason of the delay in the organization of the court may be traced to the desire of some of the interested Powers to prevent the supremacy of the English. The selection of the president of the court is even said to have been due in part to the belief that he would advocate the employment of French. Pressure was applied to the Venezuelan Minister in Paris to induce him to advise the court that his Government approved the use of French. When M. Murairey, the Minister of Justice of Russia and president of the court, went to Paris he made an explanation in regard to the attitude of the court with regard to the language question.

The first step, in behalf of the use of English was made by Herbert W. Bowen, Minister to Venezuela when, as the envoy of President Castro's Government, he negotiated terms of peace with the allies. By Article IV. of the protocol signed last May, it was provided that "the proceedings shall be conducted in the English language, but the arguments may, with the permission of the tribunal, be made in any other language also.

When the protocol with France was signed, M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, inserted a clause designed to but the French language on an equality with the English. The delay in the organization of the tribunal is well known. France approved of the selection of M. Murairev, as did the other Powers, for the Russian Minister is an exceptionally learned man and a well known advocate of arbitration. But France believed him also a firm supporter of her tongue, though it is well known that M. Murairev speaks good English.

The tribunal was finally organized and to the dismay of the American counsel, a report reached them that the tribunal had determined to rule that French should be the official language of the court. Mr. Bowen said to the court: "If the tribunal decide against the plain stipulation of the protocols the United States cannot be expected again to appeal to it, for the provisions of the disputes to be determined might not be observed."

News of the letter of the Venezuelan Minister to France saying his Government approved the use of French, also filed with the court, reached the ears of Mr. Bowen. When the tribunal reassembled after he had obtained this information he read a cablegram from President Castro saying that the Minister had acted without authority and that Mr. Bowen was the representative of Venezuela before the court.

The tribunal retired for a short period, and on its return the Secretary-General read the following explanation to its decision:

"The tribunal in answer to the request which has been made declares, in accordance with Article IV. of the protocol of the 7th of May, 1903, that the English language is recognized as the official language of the proceedings, but in accordance with the exact meaning of the said article arguments may be presented in another language only with the permission of the tribunal; that the tribunal, by the decision just pronounced, has admitted, within the limits indicated by this decision, the French language as subsidiary, since it is familiar to the members of the tribunal and to the majority of the representatives of the parties."

Both Judge Penfield, the Solicitor of State, who made an excellent impression at The Hague, and Mr. Bowen were highly gratified by this decision. Mr. Bowen said that it was a victory of high importance to the English speaking people, for it established a precedent which would be observed undoubtedly in future arbitrations.—Chicago Daily News.

DRESS TO MATCH THE HAIR.

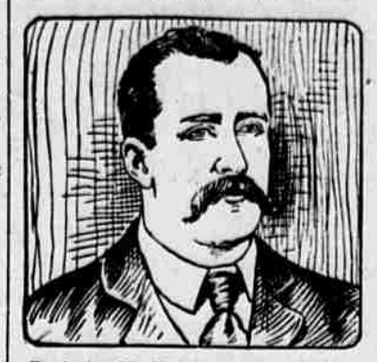
The auburn-haired girl has long been advised by her modiste to affect the peculiar golden brown tints which match her Titian locks when purchasing new gowns and accessories. But now comes the fad of matching the hair throughout one's entire toilet, and it is taken up with enthusiasm even by the "mouse-colored maids."

Golden hair can be very prettily matched, though care must be taken avoid any really bright yellow, like buttercups or marsh marigolds, for they kill the gold in the hair. For corn-colored tresses a mourning hat trimmed with a yellowish fur on velvet, and somewhere upon it a dull gold buckle, is quite the thing.

Old ladies with white or gray hair have realized how immensely becoming to them are bonnets of precisely the same degree of moonlight gray or pepper-and-salt. One girl of a prevailing tint of soft brown in eyes, hair and sun-tanned skin is always a symphony in old ivory. Her hat, with sweeping feather, tulle stole, suede gloves, wth shoes and stockings en suite, and gown of ivory voile, all melt into the tones of her natural coloring like a ricch carving of antique ivory.


Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you sick. You suffer from headache, great depression, indigestion, sleeplessness, a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, New Zealand, says about this. He also sends his photograph.

"I have suffered a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking only a little of it I felt better, and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and the strongest tonic that any one can buy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills every time your bowels become constipated, or when you are bilious or have sick headache. They cure quickly.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.


# HUIHUI TO MEET FLEET'S CHAMPION

The boxing program for Christmas night has received a star addition in the shape of a contest between Jack Ward, champion light-weight of the fleet, and Bill Huihui, the local champion, who defeated Latham twice and put De Lyle out of business.

This contest will undoubtedly prove most exciting. Ward is admittedly clever and will be fighting for the honor of the fleet while Huihui, whose quickness, pluck and ability to hit hard have been most conclusively demonstrated, will do his best to hold up the Islands. Paddy Ryan of the Brooklyn saloon, will referee this as well as the other bouts.

Taking the program at large with two main events, the exhibition between Barry and Patton and Huihui vs. Ward, together with four other first class and evenly matched contests, seems the strongest yet offered the Honolulu public.

The seat sale opens this morning at the Orpheum box office at prices ranging from $1 to $3.

WHO PAYS FOR THE COAT?

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—A business man of this city went into a clothing store this week and looked at a number of overcoats. He departed without making a purchase, but went back the next morning and, walking to the counter where the coats lay, picked up one he had tried on the day before.

"I've concluded to take this," he said, and handing out $25, walked out, wearing the coat.

When he reached home he learned that his brother had sent him an overcoat as a present. So the next morning the man went back to the clothing store and asked the clerk if he would take the coat back, explaining the reason. The record of sale was looked up, but a patient search failed to reveal any sale ticket. The clerk who had shown the coat recalled that, but not the sale.

Who sold the coat? This was the question in which the proprietor was interested, and every clerk in the store was called, but the purchaser shook his head as each appeared. Finally it dawned upon the man that some one who probably was looking at the overcoats when he entered had taken the $25 and then had left the store.

Then the proprietor demanded that the coat be paid for or that it be left at the store, saying that the firm had received nothing for it. After some controversy it was decided to leave it to a lawyer who is a mutual friend of proprietor and purchaser. The attorney is now investigating the question, Who should lose the $25?

THE ONLY LIVING EX-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland has lived in the time of more administrations than any one who has ever been President. He was born in 1837. In that year Martin Van Buren was inaugurated President, consequently Mr. Cleveland has lived in the administrations of Van Buren, the short term of William Henry Harrison and the remainder of the term to which Tyler succeeded; also in the administrations of Polk, Taylor, Filmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, two terms of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, and thus far in the administration of Roosevelt—in all, eighteen, and, including his own, twenty.

Mr. Cleveland has not only lived in the administrations mentioned, but he has lived to see six Vice-Presidents succeed to the Presidency, three of them, Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt, coming to the White House through the assassination of their predecessors. The others were Van Buren, Tyler and Fillmore.

The fact that Mr. Cleveland is the only President who succeeded himself four years after his first administration is well known, and is to be added to the other unusual things about his political life.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seat at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## "The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

## California

*To the EAST via*

## The Union Pacific

This Train is really a

**First-Class Modern Hotel**

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,
General Agent.
1 Montgomery St, San Francisco

. . OR . .

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.
Omaha, Neb.


## TIDAL WAVE AT HOOKENA

Purser Conkling of the Mauna Loa, which arrived yesterday, makes the following report of the vessel's trip:

"Rain has come to Kau after an exceedingly long drought. On Saturday and Sunday copious showers fell at Naalehu and Pahala. With this rain Pahala expects to turn out 950 more tons of sugar before the end of the month. Up to the day we left neither A. H. nor H. A. Co. had been grinding much sugar cane.

"The weather at Punaluu and Honuapo, which was very rough while we were at Kona, moderated so that our work at these ports was not hampered. Along the Kona coast fine weather prevailed on our return trip while on Friday and Saturday of last week exceedingly rough weather was reported.

"A small tidal wave at Hookena did minor damage early Saturday morning.

"We were delayed at Napoopoo and Kailua longer than usual by the large coffee shipments.

"Coming home fair weather with moderate seas and N. E. trades prevailed. We made a special trip to Mahukona for passengers."


A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.


## Sale To Liquidate Copartnership of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

The copartnership known as the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, composed of George W. Macfarlane, E. C. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, having been dissolved by the death of E. C. Macfarlane, February 16th, 1902, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the said copartnership with the consent of the survivors thereof, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, duly appointed, qualified and acting, having filed a certain verified petition in the matter of the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, in the Circuit Court in and for the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in which the matter of the said estate then was and now is pending, before the Honorable George D. Gear, Second Judge of said Circuit Court, sitting at Chambers, and made returnable before the said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on Monday, November 16th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the said petition having been duly heard and granted by said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on the date last aforesaid, and the said Honorable George D. Gear, on November 24th, 1903, having duly signed an order, judgment and decree granting the prayer of said petition, and, on December 1st, A. D. 1903, having also signed an order modifying and amending the said order, decree and judgment, as by reference to the said petition and orders, on file in said Circuit Court, and to all the proceedings relative thereto, will more fully and at large appear.

Now therefore: Under the law and the proceedings and each of them aforesaid, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the copartnership aforesaid, and in conformity with the order, judgment and decree aforesaid, to which the survivors of the said copartnership, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane have consented in writing, as by the petition aforesaid fully appears, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, survivors of the said copartnership, as said survivors, and the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, will offer for sale and will sell as a whole, at public auction, through James F. Morgan, auctioneer, hereby chosen and designated for that purpose, at the auction sales rooms of said James F. Morgan, Nos. 847-857 Kaahumanu street, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, January 9th, 1904, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. of that day, to the highest bidder, beyond or for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the entire property, assets, and goodwill of the said Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, consisting of the following, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

List of Freehold and Leasehold Lands and Improvements, Sheep and other Live Stock and Property owned by the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, viz:

FREEHOLD LANDS.

LAND OF OULI, Ahupuaa, containing 4,000 acres, more or less, and extending from the sea, near Kawaihae, to the top of the Kohala range of mountains, with a stream of water running through same, said stream having its origin in those mountains.

LAND AT LIHUE, in Waimea, the former homestead of James Luzada and Frank Spencer, and formerly the headquarters of the Lihue Cattle Ranch and Beef Packing Establishment, adjoining the land of Ouli and stream of water running through it, containing 50 acres. This also has a and is a beautiful block of land.

LAND OF AHULI, in Waimea, the former homestead of Edward Sparke, and formerly the headquarters of the Sparke Sheep Ranch. This is probably the finest residence site in the district of Waimea, and is a magnificent block of land having an area of 22 acres, through which there is also a running stream of pure water.

There are valuable stone fences and pens on the above properties.

The two last mentioned fine blocks of land are very advantageously situated, and are almost in conjunction with the fine residence property of the late Hon. John P. Parker, the headquarters of the Parker Cattle Ranch.

These lands are covered with fine Manienie Grass, ornamental trees, &c., and the climate of this locality has no rival anywhere else in the islands, being at an elevation of 2700 feet and at the base of snow-capped Mauna Kea, where the average temperature is from 50 deg. to 60 deg.

LEASED LANDS.

LEASE OF THE LAND OF HOLOUKAWAI, near Waimea, from the Hawaiian Government, containing 1035½ acres, and expiring January 10th, 1909. Rent, $62.25 per annum. There are two streams of water from Mauna Kea running through this land.

LEASE OF LAND AT WAIMEA from Crown Commissioners, containing 258 acres, expiring June 1st, 1908. Rent, $250 per annum. The boundary of this land on one side is on the Waikoloa stream.

LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and John P. and Samuel Parker, for running sheep on a portion of the large Ahupuaa of Waikoloa, in exchange for the privilege granted to the Parker Ranch of running cattle on the Sheep Co.'s lands. This agreement expires in 1909.

There is also a lease, just expired, of Crown lands in Waimea, which the Puuloa Sheep & Stock Ranch Co. and its assigns, have held for 50 years, containing 679 acres, of which they are now in possession; and they have made application to the Territorial Government for a renewal of the lease. This application has not yet been acted upon.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Consist of a Dwelling House of Manager at Keamoku, Men's Quarters, Large Shearing Shed, Yards, Pens, Wire Fences, Stone and Cement Cisterns, &c., and the following appurtenances, viz: Wool-Press, Iron Water Tanks, Redwood Water Tanks, Harness, Furniture, Scales, Sheep-Shears, Wool Packing, &c., &c., and the following:

LIVE STOCK.

7,000 Sheep, more or less, including Ewes, Rams and Lambs;
25 Work Horses;
40 Mares and Unbroken Foals;
6 Team Horses and Hauling Wagons;

The whole comprising a complete Sheep and Stock Ranch.

The sheep are principally of the Merino breed, crossed with Southdown and Shropshire, and the wool produced by the Ranch has always commanded the highest price in the Hawaiian Wool Market.

TERMS OF SALE.

No bid for less than twenty thousand dollars, in gold coin of the United States, will be received.

Cash, in gold coin of the United States, payable as follows:

1. Ten per centum of the purchase price, at the time of sale, upon the fall of the hammer, to be paid either in gold coin of the United States to the survivors above named, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, or in a certified check or certified checks, payable to their order.

2. The remainder of the purchase price, within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the Judge of said First Circuit Court, before whom the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, may then be pending, and, upon the execution and acknowledgment by the undersigned, survivors, executors and executrix as aforesaid, and by each of them individually, of all conveyances, deeds, bills of sale, and other instruments, necessary to the full consummation of said sale and to the vesting of the title to the said property, real and personal, and of the good will of the copartnership aforesaid, in the purchaser, and concurrently with the delivery of the same and of possession of the said property to the purchaser.

All deeds, bills of sale, and other papers at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be obtained at the law office of Henry E. Highton, corner of Fort and King streets, at the law office of Hatch & Ballou, Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, or from the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane or Henry R. Macfarlane.

Dated Honolulu, H. T., December 1st, A. D. 1903.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE,
HENRY R. MACFARLANE,
Survivors of the Copartnership of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE,
HENRY R. MACFARLANE,
FRED. W. MACFARLANE,
FLORENCE B. MACFARLANE,
Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased. 2543—8t

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, each residing in Honolulu, have formed a copartnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Castle & Withington, having their place of business on Merchant street, opposite the Postoffice in Honolulu.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE,
DAVID L. WITHINGTON.
2547—Dec. 18, 22.


## Convincing Proof

**The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.**

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.


## SOCIETY IS TO GATHER

### Big Reception for Evans and His Officers.

Christmas in Honolulu will be an occasion which the officers of the visiting fleet will long remember for on Thursday evening they will be entertained by society folk of Honolulu at a reception and dance at the Alexander Young Hotel. From present indications it is known that the function will be one of the largest of the year. The affair will be semi-formal.

Manager Lake put off the big reception and dance until Christmas Eve in order that he might give a function which would be as pleasant an entertainment for the naval men as they would receive at any port in the world on that day.

Rear Admiral Evans was the recipient of an invitation, engraved on a silver plate, from Mr. Lake, for himself, his staff, and all of the officers of the fleet. It is a neat Honolulu souvenir and will probably be highly prized by the Admiral. Invitations were also extended to Admiral Terry and staff, Admiral Cooper and staff, these including all of the officers of the fleet, and also to the officers of the army here. There will probably be more officers from the fleet ashore to attend this reception than to any other given during the stay of the ships.

From half-past eight o'clock in the evening until a late hour the scene in the dancing pavilions and on the roof garden of the hotel will be one of great brilliancy. With officers from the fleet in the gay dress uniforms, the local army officers, and the flower of Honolulu's population in evening dress the affair will be one to be remembered. During the early part of the evening the Territorial Band will give a concert and this will be followed by a concert by the Kentucky's band.

Admiral Evans and staff, and Admirals Cooper and Terry and their staffs will probably arrive about 8:30 o'clock. They are to be received by Mrs. H. Wingate Lake and Mrs. A. A. Young, Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. C. C. Von Hamm, for the hotel and then the Honolulu ladies will introduce the officers. Dancing will likely follow at once. The two pavilions, one at either end of the roof garden, will accommodate about 200 couples dancing at one time and each pavilion will be provided with a quintette club.

From about half past ten until eleven light refreshments, punch and cakes, will be served.

The great roof garden of the hotel will probably be taxed to its full capacity by the local society folks and the visiting officers. Every arrangement has been made to make the affair a success. The splendid dancing floors of the pavilion have been placed in a state of perfection and the roof garden has been nicely arranged. Continual additions to the plants and small trees on the garden have now made it all its name implies.


**FOUNDED IN HONOUR.**

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skilfully made *bread*, or at a *medicine* which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was *studied* out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.

# SAVE YOUR SKIN

**How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.**

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., *the clogged, irritated, or inflamed* condition of the PORES

# SAVE YOUR HAIR

**How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.**

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

# SAVE YOUR HANDS

**How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.**

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this *one night treatment* is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

**Cuticura The Set** Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON Ltd., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE first issue of the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—25 years ago, Dec. 13, 1878, was four pages, 32 columns. It contained no illustrations and sold for 5 CENTS.

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1903, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch will celebrate its twenty-fifth birthday by the issue of a paper exceeding 124 pages and nearly 1000 COLUMNS. Every page will be profusely illustrated. There will be 18 pages printed in COLORS, including a two-page airship view of the World's Fair. Each copy will weigh over 2 pounds and will cost the publishers 12 cents, but the price to readers will be, as usual, 5 CENTS.

THERE will be signed articles, written especially for this number by Mark Twain, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. John A. Logan, Hoke Smith, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Admiral Dewey, an original poem on the silver jubilee of the Post-Dispatch by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and hundreds of interesting features by great writers, famous statesmen and clergymen of renown. IT WILL BE THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN JOURNALISM EVER ATTEMPTED SOUTH OR WEST OF NEW YORK. The edition is limited, the demand will far exceed the supply. Order NOW from your newsdealer.

Out Sunday, Dec. 13

# Na Kupuna

:o:

THE

# Hawaiian Legend

of the

# CREATION

(BY JULIAN D. HAYNE.)

With Artistic Illuminations by Viggo Jacobson.

:o:

THE GAZETTE CO. has recently secured a few copies of this much talked of publication, which is now out of print.

Julian Darwin Hayne is a man who will long be remembered in Hawaii for his many brilliant accomplishments and his wonderfully checkered career.

The legend is well written and the artistic element reflects great credit up on Mr. Jacobson.

Though but few people here have seen this book, nearly all have heard of it and will be glad of the opportunity to secure a copy.

PRICE 25 CENTS.




ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 8:09 a. m., with 4901 bags sugar, 42 crates chickens and turkeys, 177 hogs, 30 head cattle, 1621 bags coffee, 171 bunches bananas, 127 bbls. and boxes oranges, 122 bags taro, 57 boxes fruits, 37 bags awa, 27 boxes honey, 28 kegs butter, 36 pkgs. hats, 19 boxes and bbls. fish and 225 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Helene, Weir, from Kawaihae, 3:30 a. m., with 69 head of cattle.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 5:20 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports, towing steamer Ke Au Hou, at 5:47 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, disabled, in tow of stmr. Kauai, at 5:47 a. m.

Am. sp. Jos B. Thomas, Soule, 72 days from Newcastle, at 11 a. m.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, from Pearl Harbor, at 5:30 p. m.

Am. bark Kaiulani, Colly, 16 days from San Francisco.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at 8:45 a. m.

Schr. Mokihana, for Koolau ports, at 9 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, for Pearl Harbor, at 10:30 a. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Mahukona, Paauhau, Kukaiau, Ookala, Laupahoehoe, Papaaloa and Kawaihae, at 5 p. m.

A.-H. S. S. American, Colcord, for Kahului and New York, at 5:30 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Maui, Lanai and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Dec. 22.—From Kau: C. F. Fishel, W. H. Miles, J. A. Teves, J. A. Ward, J. H. Tenton and wife, Miss W. Marcus, Miss Ben Taylor, Dr. L. S. Thompson, Y. Hamamura; from Kona: D. Kaupiko, Wm. Kamauoha, Jas. Ako, Miss A. M. Dias, Miss C. Ferreira, A. J. Storm and wife, Albert Nawahi and wife, Mrs. Nawahi, J. D. Paris and son; from Maui ports: W. J. Coelho, B. Waggoner, E. D. Lance, W. G. Ashley, Jr., T. J. Munsell, Miss M. K. Daniels and 80 deck.

Per stmr. Mikahala, Dec. 23, from Kauai ports.—Miss M. Mossman, Miss C. Funkler, Mr. Jenson, Miss Edwards, E. L. Cutting, Prof. W. D. Alexander, J. J. McDonald, S. M. Kerns and wife, S. Shebu, Misses Akana, Mr. Akana, H. C. Davies, Miss Punahau and 43 deck.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Dec. 22.—Jonathan Alau, E. E. Lyman, Miss E. Akamu, Mrs. A. S. Kenway, Mrs. McKenzie and child, Sing Fat, E. Dunn, A. Garcia, J. A. Cunningham and wife, Dan Forbes, J. B. Pattullo, J. N. Smith, W. H. Lambert, M. A. Hauschield, C. E. Greenfield, Jas. Johnston, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Lai Hip, Mrs. L. C. Train, Father James, Joshua D. Koki, Mary E. Low, Miss A. Low, C. H. B. Fowler, R. Tods, L. von Tempsky and wife, Miss M. Horner, Miss B. Horner, Mrs. R. Ludloff and child, H. P. Baldwin and wife, E. D. Baldwin, A. B. Clark, J. H. Scott and wife, J. T. McCrosson, R. H. Trent, R. W. Shingle, Miss Vere Greenfield, Miss Elsa Hink, Miss Laura T. Myers, Miss Eda Kopke, L. Billman, P. Peck, Mrs. Wolters, Geo. C. Stratemeyer.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, Dec. 22.—A. T. Hagenkamp and wife, Mrs. E. Hanson and 2 children, Antone Souza, John Madeiros, Miss Seabury, D. B. Murdock, H. C. Ovenden, T. O'Brien, C. A. MacDonald, Jas. Painter, wife and son.

### Jap Schooner at Midway.

It was rumored yesterday that a Japanese sealing schooner has been wrecked at Midway, having gone there to make some minor repairs. The vessel had put into the lagoon several days before being damaged in a squall. This is probably the boat reported by Captain Weisbarth as being at the French Frigate Shoals killing birds.

### Niihau's Position Located.

Prof. W. D. Alexander, the representative of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, returned yesterday on the Mikahala from Kauai. The Professor went to Niihau to make a series of triangulations with a view to determining Niihau's exact location with relation to Kauai. It is believed that the island, according to the new figures and positions to be marked on the maps, will be nearer to Kauai than before.

### American Departs.

The American-Hawaiian steamer American left Honolulu for Kahului at 5:30 p. m. yesterday to load the remainder of her sugar cargo. She will then leave directly for Delaware Breakwater, via the Horn.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL




BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

## COHEN HANGS UP MANY BIG PURSES

The biggest combination of purses ever offered for amateurs is to be hung up by J. C. Cohen for the competing sailors at the Orpheum boxing tournament on Christmas night. Of course the main events always command good prices but Mr. Cohen is giving better prizes for the winners than the sailor boxers have ever commanded before.

Consequently there is much excitement and anticipation in the harbor over the program, and aside from the money that the actual contestants will get their backers are willing to wager on their favorites and much money will probably change hands between the rival ships.

There is much excitement also in the bout between Huihui and Jack Ward, champion navy light-weight, and the sailors are prepared to wager their last cent on their man. The Hawaiians and indeed most of the local folk are equally confident that the native will best the sailor.

Barry and Patton will make a fine showing and the other local contestants should prove interesting. The seat sale started vigorously this morning at the Orpheum box office and presages a crowded house. Aside from the sailors the officers of the fleet will probably attend en masse.

## SHAFT OF KE AU HOU IS BROKEN

The steamer Kauai arrived yesterday morning from Kauai island towing the Inter-Island steamer Ke Au Hou. The latter left here on Monday evening. Yesterday morning while off Hanamaulu the crank shaft was shattered and Captain Tullet signalled to the shore the news of the accident. The Waialeale was at Hanamaulu and at once went to the assistance of the disabled steamer and towed her to Ahukini. The passengers and freight were transferred to the Waialeale. Captain Bruhn of the Kauai, who was then at Koloa, was telephoned for and he brought his vessel around to Ahukini, and taking the Ke Au Hou in tow Tuesday evening arrived here yesterday morning.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Recorded Dec. 21, 1903.

Honolulu—Hon Kee, groceries (new). Kong Sin Co., Tailor and Shoe dealer (new).

WAIALUA, OAHU.

Tr. Est. B. P. Bishop to See Sang Wai Co., L. rice, taro and kula land and pond at Kalia, Paalaa-kai, 5 71-100 acres, 15 yr. at $90 a yr. Oct. 31, 1903.

HILO, HAWAII.

Y. Hamada to J. Iwasaki, et al., c. m. leasehold at Punahoa, 1 20-100 acres; leaseholds at Punahoa 2nd 14 3-4 acres; 1 hack and 2 black horses, $1500, 5 mo. at 10 per cent per an. Dec. 17, 1903.

C. McClennan et ux to A. C. Palfrey, D realty at Pohakupuka, Kulanakii, Kahimano and Manoloa, 155 1-100 acres $155; July 23, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Jno. Kane, deceased; order of notice of hearing petition for allowance of final accounts, distribution and discharge.

In the matter of the estate of David Kamai, deceased; order of notice of hearing petition for administration.

E. da Silva, admr. with the will annexed of the Est. of F. Simao, deceased; notice to file claims.

In the matter of the estate of Kamalii (wahine), deceased; order of notice of hearing petition for administration.

HAMAKUA, HAWAII.

J. Medeiros and wf to J. M. Soares, D por of lot 37 in Ahualoa, 3-8 acre; $25. Dec. 8, 1903.

S. K. Kuikahi to Pacific Sugar Mill L water rights in village and stream of Kukuihaele, 15 yrs at $50 a year.

S. KONA, HAWAII.

J. W. Kualmoku to S. A. Kualmoku, D realty at Halelli, 308 acres; $1. Dec. 24, 1902.

KAU, HAWAII.

Kamaka, et al., to C. Meinecke, D realty at Kawela, $200; Nov. 16, 1903.

KULA, MAUI.

Mrs. Geo. Copp to Wong Sam et al., L realty at Koheo, 18 acres; 15 years at $90 a year. Sept. 1, 1903.

## SIX MONTH CONTRACTS

### Price of Beef Has Gone Up Since Last Year.

Bids were read and contracts awarded for supplies to the Leper Settlement and the Insane Asylum, for the first six months of 1904, at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. When bidders tied the award, was decided by the toss of a coin.

With Dr. C. B. Cooper, president, there were present Fred. C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Mays, M. P. Robinson, E. C. Winston and John C. Lane, members; C. Charlock, secretary; J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of Leper Settlement, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer.

BEEF CATTLE CONTRACT.

There was only one tender for beef cattle for the Settlement, to weigh not less than 300 pounds dressed and be delivered in lots averaging 90 head a month. It was from the Parker Ranch by A. W. Carter, agent, and the price 1 1-4 cents more than the past year's.

Mr. Carter, answering a question by Dr. Cooper, said the reason for the raise was that the Board had got its beef too cheap before. Fat beef cattle were worth 9 1-4 cents dressed weight today.

Mr. McVeigh said the conditions of the new contract were much more favorable to the Board than those of the old one. The contractor takes all the risk of losing cattle on the voyage or in the landing operations. Mr. Carter mentioned that 12 head were lost on a recent trip.

The contract was awarded to the sole bidder.

Other contracts awarded were to the following named for the supplies respectively stated:

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Allen & Robinson, Ltd., doors, window sash one size, boiled oil.

California Feed Co., wheat.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., wheat bran, Eagle condensed milk, canned salmon.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., lime, baking powder, mess beef canned, flour, matches, Milkmaid condensed milk, kerosene oil, Hawaiian rice.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., 8d cut nails, white lead, galvanized iron pipe three sizes, guava charcoal.

Honolulu Iron Works, iron pipe three sizes.

J. A. Hopper & Co., Ltd., iron pipe three sizes.

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., six items of lumber, window sash one size, 8d and 3d galvanized nails.

Lewis & Co., Rose condensed milk, best red salmon, salt.

Love's Bakery, medium bread.

H. May & Co., Ltd., green Kona coffee, No. 1 sugar.

M. W. McChesney & Sons, roasted Kona coffee, brown soap.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., turpentine.

Wilder's Steamship Co., coal in bags.

INSANE ASYLUM.

California Fruit Co., onions, Kona oranges, large prunes, small prunes.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., apricots, baking powder, Bayo beans, California cheese, canned corn, flour, leaf lard, Eagle condensed milk, canned pears, canned peaches, potatoes, best red salmon, coarse salt, washing soda, granulated sugar.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., mill brooms, Boston card matches, kerosene oil, Hawaiian rice, canned tomatoes.

George H. Holt, fresh island eggs.

Honolulu Dairymen's Association, fresh milk.

Lewis & Co., yard brooms, macaroni, sweet potatoes, spaghetti, pouchong tea.

H. May & Co., Ltd., fresh apples, white beans, corned beef, cooking butter, green Kona coffee, California oranges, extra mess pork, No. 1 sugar.

Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., beef four descriptions.

Love's Bakery, fresh and medium bread.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., steamboat brooms, large mops.

Wilder's Steamship Co., coal.

M. W. McChesney & Sons, brown soap. Though not the lowest bid, the article offered is home manufacture.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The case of a woman suspect, who wanted to return to the Settlement as a kokua of her husband, was discussed and the request granted.

Dr. Atcherley, a Government physician on Hawaii, complained by letter of being refused payment for treating a native mail carrier, who claimed free treatment on the score of being "an indigent native Hawaiian."

The Board decided it had nothing to do with the matter.

Dr. Mary F. Barry reported having visited 20 schools of Honolulu, made 1388 examinations, performed 217 vaccinnations, of which 163 were successful, and issued 1384 health certificates.

President Cooper having expressed approval of an amendment to the Lahaina sanitary regulations, recommended by Inspector L. M. Vetlesen, it was adopted. It referred to the swine-keeping limits.

The president, as a committee of one on the equipments of the new dispensary, reported in effect that, after consultation with the Governor and the Auditor, it was deemed unnecessary to draw upon the six months' appropriation, as there would be ample means for the purpose in the eighteen months' appropriation.

WHEN SUFFERING from a cold and you fear an attack of pneumonia, secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously. There is no danger from this disease when this remedy is used. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## HORSES WHICH HAVE BEEN REARED SINCE EARLY DAYS

(Continued from Page 3.)

W. H. Rice of Kauai, is a gentleman who has for years interested himself in horses and their breeding, and some of the finest saddle horses on our streets today were bred by Mr. Rice. "Willie" Rice, aside from being a good fellow, is an accomplished horseman and knows a good horse when he sees him, never hesitating to pay the price, if the animal is the one he wants. In the list of animals owned by Mr. Rice, I notice such well bred horses as "Spraydon," "Traducer," imported from Australia by the Sinclairs, "Boswell, Jr.," "Almont," "Maud," bred by H. J. Agnew, "Santa Teresa,"—"Sable Wilkes"—"Lyle A." Mr. Rice is also an admirer of "Oregon" and "Laurel" as I notice "Bismark"—"Hector," "Oregon Mare," "Laurel," "Lawai," and "Charley Wonder." Mr. Rice is also breeding draft horses, and has three fine stallions in "Rover," "Capt. Growl," and "Solon, Jr."

"Signal" by "McClellan"—"Signal" mare, imported in 1884 by Hoaeae ranch, Oahu, has produced a number of stylish saddle and carriage horses. All of his colts are well proportioned.

"The Mallard" by "Fellowcharm" out of "The Teal" by "Hindor," was foaled in 1891, and imported in 1895 by Kapapala ranch. In size he is 16.1 hands, and in color a bay. His colts are good cattle and saddle horses.

The writer has before him a list of over sixty imported stallions, standard, thoroughbred, Arabian, Cleaveland Bays, draft and Mustang, and it is far from complete. In looking down the list I find the blood of such world famous horses as "Longfellow," "Lexington," "Leamington," "Great Tom," "Norfork," "Wilkes," "Almont," "Joe Hooker," "Wildidle," running through the veins of these stallions, and this question arises in my mind: To what is due the lack of good horses in these Islands? It is certainly not for the want of good blood. In the opinion of the writer, it is a lack of good judgment in breeding and good brood mares. There is no question in my mind but that had the stallions of "early days" and the present day, for that matter, had proper care and advantages, the Islands would have been stocked with a fine lot of brood-mares, and today instead of importing, would have been exporting. The custom of turning out an imported stallion, who from birth has been well cared for, stabled and fed, with a lot of mares on inferior pasture, and expect him to produce good hardy colts in the writer's opinion is all wrong. I know of ranches in these Islands, where the stallion is turned out winter and summer, and never taken in when the feed is short, and the owners expect this stallion to get first class colts. If a stallion can be turned out where feed is good, from January to December, well and good, but there are not many ranches where this can be done. Feed your stallion, have your mares in good condition always, and you will get good results.

A fact that strikes the writer very forcibly, is that the best of our saddle horses and "cow ponies" have the thoroughbred blood in their veins, being quick on their feet, a quality lacking in standard bred. I don't believe we can infuse better blood into our range horses than thoroughbred, and I think most of you will agree with me in this. In selecting a thoroughbred stallion with an idea of breeding horses, one should be careful, to select an animal who has descended from long distance horses. Unfortunately all over the United States they are breeding sprinters and it is hardly ever even a four mile race is heard of now.

Don't buy a stallion just because he is cheap, or you will regret it, but if you find a stallion who is "right," buy him even if you have to pay a long price. Good things come high. Seeing most of the ranches allow their colts to run until they are 3 or 4 years old, before handling, it is well to select a stallion of good disposition.

A great mistake made, is that of allowing colts to run with their dams, after they are yearlings. This is a dangerous practice as a risk is run, in having the colts cover their dams. The writer has seen this time and time again.

It may interest you to know that a number of the fast ones (pacers and trotters) of early days, took passage to horse heaven from these Islands. "Defiance" (pacer) imported by "Bill" Levi, "George Treat," imported by Sam Graham, "Fisherman," and "Butcher Boy," by S. C. Bowley "Ragpicker" by John McKeague, "Ivanhoe" and "Joe Dake" by Porter.

There is no doubt but that the climate of our Islands will do a great deal for cripples, for of the above named horses, not one of them was able to go a fast half, without retiring to the hospital for a week or so, when they first arrived, but in a short space of time were able to do as much work as a number of the young ones.

The writer has been trying for the last few years to breed Hinnies, but so far have failed to make a success of it. I have had a stallion running with the Jennies ever since he was eight months old, and though his actions go to show that he has served them, there have been no results. Have any of you present ever tried this?

J. MONSARRAT.

G. C. Munro presented a paper on Devons on Dry Ranches, as follows:

### DEVONS FOR THE DRY RANCHES.

In considering the most suitable breeds of cattle to use to improve and keep up the quality of the Island herds, where beef production is the principal aim, and taking into consideration the peculiar conditions existing on many of the ranches, periodical scarcity of feed, occasional protracted droughts, long distance to water, driving on very hot and dusty roads, or rough rocky trails, and shipping off the coast under very awkward and dangerous conditions, it seems to me that there is more in favor of or less objection to the Devon herd than any other class of cattle.

The characteristics of the Devons, quoting from "Breeds of dairy cattle," Farmer's bulletin No. 106, "compactness and general beauty, hardiness, activity, intelligence, docility, aptitude to fatten, and quality of milk" are all desirable points to meet the conditions here, and being only a medium size is an advantage, considering that they are heavy weighers for their size, and it is quite likely that on the dry ranches as much weight will be attained by Devon grades as by the grade of heavier breeds.

As beef animals the Devons have no superiors, unless in size, the steers being profitable alike to the grazier and the butcher, to the former in the good use made of the feed consumed and to the latter in the amount and quality of the beef on the carcass.

As milkers they do not hold first place, but they rear their calves exceptionally well, and on many ranches would probably be as profitable milkers as other breeds; some fair milking records have been made by Devons.

As working cattle the steers are first class, getting over the ground more quickly than others, and in Devonshire were considered equal to horses for plowing.

The Devon bulls are very active and aggressive and if other bulls are on the same pasture the Devons will leave the majority of calves, their strength and sagacity fitting them to vanquish much larger rivals. Their best points are also readily transmitted to their offspring. In my personal experience I have found that under favorable conditions in New Zealand the Devons do not compare with the Durham Shorthorn as a general purpose animal, being inferior in milk supply and in furnishing the largest class of store steers that are in demand there.

On the Makaweli ranch, where a fine class of Shorthorn grade cows were kept some years ago, a change having been made from Devons originally carried there, the Shorthorns were too delicate for the ranch, and it was found desirable to go back to the Devons. The steers from the Devon bulls used in this change were splendid animals, with good points of both breeds and the rustling quality of the Devons, the ranch having good beef cattle during a series of dry years. The Makaweli changes were exactly the opposite of my early experience in New Zealand and are an example of difference in conditions giving different results, not that the Devons did not do well there, but the Shorthorns were more profitable, the opposite being the case at Makaweli.

The grade steers from an importation of Devon bulls to the Molokai Ranch a few years ago, and bred with a fair lot of cows of various strains, are just coming into the market and they are well marked amongst the other stock, their bodies being very full and rounded before the purse fills, whilst other grades with a full purse, denoting prime condition show considerable slackness in the beef points. A few of the Devons sold last year gave weights up to that of older and larger animals of other breeds; of course some allowance must be made for the fact that the Devons were nearer the pure blood than the others.

The Devon grades keep in better condition during the dry season and pick up quicker when the feed improves than most other strains.

Other ranches have, I believe, used the Devon cattle in improving their herds with favorable results.

(Signed) G. C. MUNRO.

L. von Tempsky, the Maui rancher, read a paper on Pamakani grass, as follows:

### REPORT ON PAMAKANI.

Makawao, Maui, H. I., 2 Nov., 1903.

A. F. Judd, Esq., Secretary Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association.

Sir: In compliance with your request to write what I know about Pamakani for the meeting of the above Association to be held in Hilo this month, I append herewith a brief account of my observations in connection with this weed.

My attention was first drawn to Pamakani about 1885 or '86 at Ulupalakua. It must have been growing there right along, but it was only when it began to spread over the mauka land that it first attracted itself to me. It was then growing at an altitude of approximately 3,500 feet on the side of a steep hill, the soil being composed principally of cinders with a loamy top soil; prior to the advent of the Pamakani Pipiwai and it grew there quite profusely, this was very soon obliterated by the Pamakani and from that time I noticed a steady increase, slowly at first, but as it began to spread and attain a larger area from which to draw its seed supply, more rapidly; growing both mauka and makai till now it can be found as low as 2,000 feet and as high as 6,000. The elevation it does best at is from four to five thousand feet.

In 1899 it had reached Makawao, and Kaupo in 1900; a distance of about twenty miles in either direction.

To give an illustration of the rapidity with which it can spread itself when it reaches a locality which is suitable to its growth, I may tell you that in February, 1901, I went from Kaupo to Makawao through the crater of Haleakala, at an elevation of about 4,500 feet and I noticed a few scattering plants of Pamakani; when I made the same trip in May of this year lands to the extent of about five hundred acres were so completely covered with it, that it is impossible for either man or beast to get through.

The conditions in that locality are, frequent light rains, and a soil composed of loam and gravel.

I have so far seen no Pamakani on the northern side of Maui from Kaupo to Makawao. It may of course be there, but it doesn't seem to be known as a pest in that part of this island. Pamakani will, however, grow in the parts of Maui where the trade-wind rains occur, as I have seen a patch of it in the woods near Kalili growing up amongst the dense Hilo grass.

Pamakani is I understand referred to in Hillebrand's Flora of Hawaii as "Senecio," and also "Phupilanthes," there being evidently two plants of that name.

This shows that Pamakani must have grown on the Islands for a long period, and the only reason I can deduce for its not having spread before 1885 and '86, is that probably prior to that date there may have been some insect or blight that kept it in check, which insect or blight must about that time have disappeared.

The so-called Maui Black Blight kills Pamakani, but very slowly; also I have noticed this year for the first time, the olinda beetle in certain localities has stripped it perfectly clear of leaves; but as it comes up again from the roots I cannot hold out much hope from that source, for any material help towards its extermination.

Pamakani is perennial; grows in a bunch of stems starting direct from the roots, color of stems nearly claret, has a dark green diamond shaped leaf, and a cluster of white flowers at the extreme end of each stem. The seed is very minute, and light, therefore easily carried by the wind. The plant grows in very favorable localities to a height of six and seven feet, but usually about three or four is what is found. It is not a hard plant to dig out having when young very shallow roots; and I have no difficulty in keeping it out of my lands in Makawao; it is only when it becomes thoroughly established that it is hard and expensive to eradicate.

Trusting that the foregoing will be of some little use to you, I am, sir,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) L. VON TEMPSKY.

The remaining papers will be published in subsequent issues.

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27 Kilby St., Boston,
OR C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

DIED.

McNABB.—Suddenly, Nov. 25, 1903, at Fillmore, Ventura County, Cal., Joseph Derby McNabb, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the 64th year of his age.

## BOOKS READY FOR COUNTIES

Auditor Fisher has now on hand all the books and blanks needed by the counties with which to begin business on the first Monday in the new year. The first batch of the county books will be sent to East Hawaii on tomorrow's steamer and by Tuesday all of the books needed by the counties will have been distributed.

The Legislature appropriated $12,500 for the purchase of books and blanks, but the Auditor has required less than half the sum to do the work. A number of coast firms had representatives in Honolulu a few months ago, trying to get these contracts, but by distributing the work among the various offices in the city, the Auditor was able to have the work done under his immediate supervision and at reasonable figures.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberry Range, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicines. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.